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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1917

大正四年三月廿九日

10 CENTS

ALLIES' BIG DRIVE PUTS 100,000 GERMANS OUT OF ACTION; 2,500 SLAIN IN ONE CHARGE! Teutons Fire First Shots Against U. S. When Submarine Engages Destroyer!

U-BOAT BLOCKADE OF U. S. PORTS IS BEGUN IN EARNEST

Attack is Made on Warship
Hundred Miles South
Of New York

FRENCH GET BUSY

Send Kardien Over To Co-
ordinate All Technical
Measures

BRITAIN'S THANKS

Resolution In Both Houses
In Appreciation Of
American Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 17.—A German submarine has fired on an American destroyer, a hundred miles south of New York. Thus, the German submarine blockade of American ports has begun.

[Although so many American merchantmen have been sunk by U-boats and Americans on Allied and neutral boats have lost their lives, or suffered temporary detention through the operations of the submarines, whilst the first armed American trading-ship to leave the United States for Europe has been reported sunk, the facts as detailed above by Reuter's constitute the first hostile act against the regular armed forces of the country. Thus, hostilities have actually been begun by Germany, evidencing that the Kaiser has no doubt that America means to really enter into the conflict, besides furnishing the Entente with supplies. Further, the presence of a German submarine within a hundred miles of New York would appear to indicate the intention of the Germans, if possible, to attack some of our principal cities.]

Paris, April 17.—The distinguished political writer and Deputy, M. Kardien, is proceeding as High Commissioner of the French Republic to the United States, with plenary power to co-ordinate all technical measures. London, April 17.—A resolution relating to the intervention of the United States in the war will be moved tomorrow. It will be proposed by the Premier and seconded by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons and proposed by Earl Curzon and seconded by the Marquis of Crewe in the House of Lords.

It reads:—"The House desires to express to the Government and people of the United States its profound appreciation of the action of the Government in joining the Allies and thus defending the high cause of freedom and the rights of humanity against the greatest menace by which it has ever been imperilled."

TRIBES MENACE LIFAN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, April 18.—Despatches from Lifan, in the north-west of the province, state that there is trouble between the tribes and the Chinese and the tribesmen are threatening to come and attack Lifan, but the officials are taking active measures to smooth over both parties and to resist aggression.

EXPERTS SCOUT DANGER OF FLOODS AT CANTON

No Cause for Alarm, They Say,
Believing That Waters Will
Soon Subside

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, April 17.—Expert opinion says that there is no cause for alarm concerning the rising of the rivers and they believe the waters will soon subside.

Premier Says Dr. Chen First Reported The Paoli Bribe; Had \$30,000 Offered Him

Finance Vice-Minister Held Money; Parliament Insists
On Investigation Of All Graft Charges

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 18.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui attended the House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon, in order to answer questions concerning the bribery case. The Premier stated that the Minister of Finance was the first to report the case at the Cabinet Conference, Dr. Chen Chin-tao saying that the Vice-Minister one day informed him that the merchants had offered a large sum if the cash-melting scheme was passed by the Cabinet and, immediately after the Cabinet had approved the scheme, the Vice-Minister presented him with \$30,000, which he refused.

The amount was again presented by a Councillor of the Ministry of Finance and, later, again by the Vice-Minister, but each time was refused. The Premier admitted that Dr. Chen produced a statement, signed by a member of the Paoli Syndicate, exonerating him from the charge of accepting a bribe.

A member, thereupon, asked: "If Dr. Chen Chin-tao was not involved in the case, why did he obtain a statement from the merchant?" He urged

the Premier to take drastic measures to clear up the case. In response to further questions, Premier Tuan Chi-jui said that the merchant's statement was dated April 9, while Dr. Chen reported the case on the 14th. He concluded by giving an assurance that no favoritism would be shown and the case would be dealt with strictly according to law.

The Premier and Minister of Justice subsequently attended the Senate, to answer questions concerning the opium deal, the bribery case and the railway-car hiring agreement and the Premier made a similar statement regarding the bribery case.

In response to questions concerning the opium deal, the Premier said that, although the report of the delegates appointed to investigate the deal has been submitted, the Cabinet has not yet gone closely into the question and, therefore, no decision has been reached.

Finally, the Senate passed a resolution asking the Premier to again attend next Tuesday. Discussion of the railway-car agreement was also adjourned till Tuesday.

Vienna Food Prices Are Up 171 Per Cent

Have Only Risen 40 Per Cent
In Canada, 25 in U. S., 70
In Italy Since 1914

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 17.—Food prices in Canada have increased 40 per cent, in the United States 25 per cent, in Italy 70 per cent and in Vienna 171 per cent since July, 1914.

Further 450,000 Ozs. Silver Bought by U.S.

Expect Transaction Will Im-
press American Market; Big
Indian Reduction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 17.—Every movement of a crown head is regarded nowadays as possessing significance. The King of Denmark and the Crown Prince are going to Stockholm, a week hence.

Canton, April 17.—The Civil Governor, Chu Ching-lan, denies having associated himself with the so-called Canton Diplomatic Union, which recently sent a telegram to Peking, opposing a declaration of war against Germany. The so-called Union never existed and the telegram appears to have been a forgery.

Germans Appeal for Dr. Yen
German residents in Peking called on the Dutch Minister, April 16, and requested him to wire the Kaiser on their behalf, to allow the Chinese Minister to Berlin to proceed home without interference.

President Li's Attitude
"My principle as President of the Republic is this: I do not wish to deceive my colleagues or to misdirect the country. That is why I have asked you to come and consider all the conditions and decide upon the government's foreign policy," said President Li Yuan-hung in welcoming each delegate to the Military Conference.

Turks Avoid Conflict With Maude's Troops

Flee When Night March Brings
Him Close To Istanbul
Station Defences

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 17.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports:—General Maude, telegraphing yesterday, reports that he made a night march and advanced along the right bank of the Tigris to within one and a half miles of the position occupied by the 18th Turkish Army Corps, covering Istanbul station, on the Baghdad-Samarra Railway. The enemy fell back, without offering opposition.

Royalty's Movements Arouse Speculation

See Significance in Visit Of
King Of Denmark And Heir
To Stockholm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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Canton Peace Cable Proved To Be False

'Diplomatic Union' Which Op-
posed War On Germany
Has Never Existed

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SHIPPING CONTROLLER ASKS BUILDING PLANS

Britain Wants New Yards And
Expedition In Construction
Of Marine Engines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 16.—The Press Bureau announces:—The Shipping Controller invites information concerning any projects to establish new shipbuilding yards and also seeks to expedite the construction of marine engines.

U. S. College Students Cavalry Drill in Heavy Snow



COLLEGE PREPAREDNESS ROOKIES.

The heavy snow of a Vermont Winter fails to check the enthusiasm of the students in the military course at Norwich University, in that State, who are undergoing training to fit them to become officers in case of need. The photograph shows part of the cavalry maneuvering in the open after a dash down a snow-clad hillside.

VORWAERTS SUPPORTS VIENNA'S PEACE MOVE

But William Hohenzollern Must
Be Destroyed, Vow Allied
Laborites in Petrograd

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 16.—The German newspaper Vorwaerts, supporting the declaration made by Austria-Hungary, reminds Russia that social democracy in Germany rejects the policy of conquest. The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the executive of German social democracy in Austria has issued a manifesto to the Russian Socialists, in favor of peace.

Petrograd, April 17.—The British and French Labor deputations met with a very enthusiastic reception at the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. M. Tcheizze, the President, warmly welcomed them. Mr. James O'Grady, Labor M. P. for East Leeds, in reply, said that, henceforth, Britain and Russia will fight side by side for the destruction of the oppressor of the world—William Hohenzollern.

CHINESE CLAIM THEY BOUGHT GERMAN SHIPS

Several Chinese shipping merchants have applied at the office of Admiral Sah Chen-ping for custody of the German ships seized here by the government on the ground that they bought them before China severed diplomatic relations with the Teutons. Admiral Sah has wired to the Cabinet for instructions as to the evidence required for the support of these claims and will dispose of them in accordance with the ruling of the executive.

Canada Has Reciprocal Agreement with U. S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, April 17.—The Government has put wheat, wheat-flour and semolina on the free-list, in accordance with a reciprocal agreement made with the United States to send provisions to the Allies.

The Weather

A north-west gale is likely. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 73.8 and the minimum 51.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 80.6 and 53.8.

Freiburg Is Bombed To Avenge Attacks On Red Cross Ships

Germany Can't See Justifica-
tion, 'Because Gave Warning
Boats Would Be Sunk'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 16.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:—"Owing to the attacks made by German submarines on hospital-ships, in direct and flagrant contravention of the Hague Convention No. 10, a large squadron of British and French aeroplanes carried out a reprisal bombardment on the town of Freiburg, on Saturday. Many bombs were dropped, with good results. Despite many air-fights, all the machines returned safely, except three."

An official communique issued in Berlin states that twenty-three aeroplanes attacked Freiburg-in-Breisgau, on Saturday, with the result that eleven persons were killed, twenty-seven injured and the University considerably damaged. The Municipal Theater, Institutes and Infirmary were attacked.

Three British aeroplanes were brought down and the leader of the attack, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the British army, was captured. According to his statements and a fly-sheet thrown down by the attack was a reprisal for the torpedoing of the hospital-ship Gloucester Castle.

The German communique very vigorously contests such justification, declares that Great Britain must take the consequences of despising Germany's warning of the measures she would take against hospital-ships and a revengeful attack upon an open town, in which there are no important military objects, is cheap glory.

French Minister Again Ignores Waichiaopu

For the second time in a fortnight, according to local Chinese press reports, the French Minister, Mons. Conty, who is not on good terms with Dr. Wu Ting-fang, has lodged a protest with the Cabinet directly without first submitting it to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This time it is a complaint against Dr. Chen Chin-tao's action in allowing China's salt revenue to be deposited with the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank. Premier Tuan Chi-jui has personally seen Dr. Chen and expressed his dissatisfaction with the action.

JAPAN-MEXICO PACT

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 18.—The Medical Licence Convention between Mexico and Japan on a reciprocal basis has passed the Privy Council.

FORM NEW INDEPENDENT GERMAN SOCIALIST SECT

Haase and Ledebour Lead
Party To Oppose Scheide-
mann's Government Group

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 16.—A new party, called the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany, has been founded, under the joint presidency of Herr Haase and Herr Ledebour, to oppose the Socialist party led by Herr Scheidemann and the Government.

Home Rule Statement Probable Next Week

No Need To Despair Of Solu-
tion, With Prevailing Good-
will, Says Bonar Law

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 17.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, moving the second reading of the Bill prolonging the life of Parliament until November 30, said that it would be a misfortune if a general election was forced at the present time, when they were in a critical phase of the war and their troops were engaged in the greatest operation since the beginning of the war and one in which they had been successful beyond his expectations.

Mr. Asquith expressed the opinion that an election at the present time would not trustworthily indicate the feeling of the country.

Mr. John Dillon, Nationalist M. P. for East Mayo, moved the rejection of the Bill, as a protest against the failure of the Government to settle the Irish question.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to complaints that the Government has not indicated its intentions regarding Ireland, said that he hoped that, early next week, it would be possible to indicate the policy of the Government. The Government was devoting its earnest attention to the problem.

Mr. Bonar Law referred to the prevailing atmosphere of goodwill and said that there was no need to absolutely despair of arriving at some solution. He added that he hoped that the House which saw the beginning of the war would also see its end.

The Bill passed its second reading by 286 votes to 52, the minority being composed wholly of Nationalists.

Japan Privy Council Bars Enemy Trading

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, April 18.—A Bill prohibiting trade with enemies has passed the Privy Council.

MASS 20 DIVISIONS TO STAY SMASHING ATTACK OF FRENCH

Every Available German
Gun Rushed Up To Defend
Soissons-Rheims Front

IS WEAKEST SPOT

Constant Menace to Kaiser's
Armies Ever Since Re-
treat to Aisne

TOMBOIS IS TAKEN

Haig Recounts More Gains
In Enveloping Move
Round St. Quentin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 17.—A semi-official communique states that the Germans have massed at least twenty divisions and all their available batteries on the Soissons to Rheims front.

"Our advance reached a depth of between three and four kilometers at certain points. Altogether, the Allies have put 100,000 Germans hors-de-combat in eight days."

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: We organized the position won between Soissons and Rheims. A strong counter-attack made by the Germans against our new line, in the region of Ailles, was broken by our curtain-fire and machine-gun fire, which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Other counter-attacks made by the enemy, in the sector of Courcy, also failed. The weather continues very bad.

The artillery was dull in the sectors west of Auberville, in the Champagne. Nine enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Captain Guynemer's thirty-sixth.

10 Days' Deluge of Shells
London, April 17.—The French official communique issued last night, confirming the message received from Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, ranks with the opening of the French campaign. While Sir Douglas Haig has been crumbling up the northern end of the Hindenburg line, the French artillery in the Champagne has been deluging the German lines with shells of every caliber for ten days, but, up to yesterday, there had been no sign of infantry, nor the exact locality selected for attack.

It is now clear, however, that General Nivelle has put his finger on Germany's strategically weakest point. The Germans, also, were evidently aware of the weak point in their armor, for, as is revealed in the French communique, they have been massing considerable forces in the Champagne, which must be badly wanted northwards.

The Craonne region has always been a dangerous zone for the Germans and fighting has seldom stopped there since their retreat to the Aisne. By a coincidence, this region is also very important to the French, since, beyond Berry-au-Bac, lies an open way to the great plain encircling Laon.

Laon In Jeopardy
A complete break of the German front in this region, therefore, would jeopardise not only the enemy's fighting face at Laon, but all the German armies in the Champagne. Laon stands on a great mound, in the center of the plain and commands the junctions of four strategic railways, one of which runs direct towards the Belgian frontier.

The French offensive on the plateau east of the line Barisis-Quincy-Basse was the scene of very bloody battles fought by Napoleon in 1814 against Blucher's invading Prussians. The plateau is covered

with orchards and vine-yards and intersected by splendid roads.

It rises gradually towards Mezières, whence the main-road and railway follow the Meuse direct to Namur. This is the possible explanation of the anxiety of the Germans in the region of Rheims. The whole length of the Anglo-French offensive at the present time is one hundred miles.

British Capture Tomblons

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In the neighborhood of Epéhy, northward of St. Quentin, we captured Tomblons Farm, on the l'Empire-Vendhuile Road. We also made progress along the spur north-eastward of Epéhy Station and captured a few prisoners. The weather continues stormy.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:—We made further progress, northward of Gouzeaucourt and near Havrincourt Wood.

Encounters occurred throughout the day, westward and northward of Lens, where we continue to press the enemy. Hostile attempts to drive back our advanced troops failed.

Much useful work was carried out by our aeroplanes on Monday, despite exceedingly unfavorable weather and three German machines were driven down, damaged. In most cases, the enemy avoided combat. Five of our machines are missing.

German Communiqué

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: One of the greatest battles of this mighty war and, therefore, in the world's history, is in progress on the Aisne. Since the 6th, artillery actions and mine-throwing of unprecedented duration, mass and intensity has been going on.

Yesterday morning, the French, in deep column formation, attacked from Soupir to Betheny. During the afternoon, the French threw in fresh masses of troops, carrying out lateral attacks between the Oise and Conde-sur-Aisne.

The artillery bombardment continued today. The leveling of our positions rendering an obstinate defence no longer possible, the fighting is no longer against our line, but over a deep, irregular, fortified zone.

The battle swayed backwards and forwards around our foremost positions, our object being, even if war-material was lost, to spare the lives of our forces and inflict losses on the enemy. This was achieved.

Claim 2,100 Prisoners

Thanks to our heroic troops, the attempt made by the French to break through failed. We inflicted sanguinary losses and took over 2,100 prisoners.

Where the enemy penetrated, fighting continues. Fresh attacks are expected.

Fighting between Auberive and Prunay has developed and the battle-line is, therefore, extending from the Oise into the Champagne. We have entire confidence concerning the coming heavy fighting.

The German official communiqué issued this evening reported:—After their failure, with heavy losses, to break through our lines on the Aisne, the French have not renewed their attacks. There has been bitter fighting the whole day long on both sides of Auberive, in the Champagne.

Costly Failures
Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires that, when the Germans make up their minds to cease attacking Monchy-le-Freux, their casualties will amount to an appalling total. The lure is still strong upon them, despite their very costly failures.

Prisoners state that, if the attack in which they have been captured proves unsuccessful, other attempts will be made. We have no need to complain, for the enemy are continuing to give us opportunities to punish them very heavily.

A most determined German effort to re-take this key-position was made on the 14th. Roeux, lying on the north bank of the River Scarpe, two miles from Monchy, harbored many German batteries able to sweep the intervening valley.

The country is very favorable for open fighting and affords good cover for the concentration of troops. Sart Wood lies north-east of Monchy and Vert Wood south-east, at no great distance. We lay along this ground, on the 14th, with other forces northward of Monchy, preparing to make a nut-cracker advance and the Huns could not have timed their effort to retake the village more opportunely.

Lured to Death-Trap
At the very moment we were ready to advance, the Germans massing in the two woods were hotly bombarded. The enemy's advance from the south was beaten back before they were within 150 yards of our position.

The Huns emerging from Vert

Wood and Sart Wood were caught by our bombardment and our shells tore their ranks to pieces in a most devastating fashion. Subsequently, it was learnt that they were picked troops.

They gained our front trenches before Monchy, after fierce hand-to-hand fighting. The British were ordered to allow the Boches to enter a long narrow trench as thickly as they pleased and they were then subjected to a terrible enfilade fire, under which they withered and fled in disorder.

The enemy lost 2,500 in killed alone. One officer claims that he shot forty before the Germans bolted.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters states that General Nivelle congratulated Sir Douglas Haig on his successful operations, to which Sir Douglas Haig replied, expressing his appreciation.

FETE EMPIRE DELEGATES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 17.—A reception organized by the British Imperial League, the British Empire Club and other bodies was given this afternoon at the Imperial Institute, in honor of the representatives of the Dominions and India attending the War Conference. There were 2,500 guests present, including Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, Mr. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, and Mrs. Massey, Sir Joseph Ward, General Smuts, Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, and Lady Morris, the Maharajah of Bikanir, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, Sir James Meston, Sir S. P. Sinha, the High Commissioners and Agents-General of the Dominions, Lord and Lady Harcourt, Lord Milner, Sir Edward and Lady Carson, Lord and Lady Selborne and Sir George Reid.

The Dowager Countess of Jersey acted as hostess. Mr. Lloyd George sent a message regretting his inability to attend.

In an address of welcome, the organizers of the reception said: "Many a battlefield has proved to the world that, in fighting and in death, the sons of the Empire are not divided. Your presence in London at this critical time, as statesmen and Imperial advisors, equally proves how undivided are the counsels of the Empire."

Surrendered German Arms and Munitions Taken to Loonghua

Forty-eight cases of arms and munitions surrendered by four local German firms were sent by the Sun-Kiang and Shanghai Investigation Bureau of the Kiangsu Commissioner's Office for Foreign Affairs to the yamen of the Defence Commissioner for safe-keeping yesterday in accordance with the regulations governing Germans after the severance of diplomatic relations between China and Germany.

A full list of articles surrendered was prepared by the delegates of the bureau. Twenty-three cases of this lot were handed in by Buchheister and Company, twenty-one by Teige and Schroeter, while Sanders, Wieler and Co. and Siemens & Co. had only two each.

Police authorities in the International Settlement and the French Concession were notified in advance of the route to be taken and 48 coolies under the direction of Mr. Fang Kih-sung, a delegate of the bureau, and eight wagons were employed. Ample protection was given during the trip from Bubbling Well Road to Loonghua.

MUNICIPAL STAFF

Police Force.—Long leave is granted to Sergeant P. J. Doyland from June 23.

2nd Class Warder J. R. Vousden is promoted to be 1st Class Warder from March 10.

Sikh Constable No. 149, Resham Singh, is discharged, invalided, from April 10.

Public Works Department.—The long leave granted to Mr. W. H. Etterley, Assistant Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces, from April 15, is hereby cancelled.

PUBLIC BAND

On Sunday next, at 4.30 p.m., the program at Town Hall will be as follows:

1. Overture "Cleopatra" Enna
2. "Norwegian Carnival" Svendsen
3. Suite "The Wand of Youth" Elgar

- (a) Serenade
- (b) Minuet
- (c) Fairy Pipers
- (d) Fairies and Giants

4. Overture "Zampa" Herold
5. Selection "La Navarraise" Massenet

Mr. A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

Can You Believe You Live Inside A Hollow Earth?

O. F. Barcus Says You Do

Local Man's Book Announces World's Surface Is Concave; Has Taken Baths at Woosung to Prove It

Once upon a time there was a negro preacher. There have been, and will be many more, but he goes down to immortality for his sermon to an awe-struck congregation on the subject: "De sun do move!"

Similarly, there comes Mr. O. F. Barcus, B. Sc., of Shanghai, with a new book ("A New World Discovered," Kelly and Walsh, \$2) and the equally confident assertion that the surface of the earth is not convex, as we have been supposing it, but concave and, therefore, we cannot be living on the outside of a more or less solid globe, but on the inside of a hollow one.

And Mr. Barcus, let it be understood at once, is quite serious and has gone through a lot of, to put it mildly, chilling experiences in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, to obtain facts in support of his pronouncement. Another point is that any profits there may be from the book will be devoted to war funds.

First of all, for a brief description of what the earth is like under this new idea. Mr. Barcus says that none of the known facts or generally accepted reasonings as to the heavenly bodies, the seasons and so on are disputed, saving only, as aforesaid, that the earth is a hollow globe, that it is stationary and that the heavenly bodies revolve once every twenty-four hours.

The shell of the earth is, perhaps, some thirty miles thick, the continents and seas are spread over the inside, in the exact center is "the real sun"—something at present undiscovered, which it well might be, because Mr. Barcus allows us to retain the same old sun that has served so well and at the same distance from the earth's surface as we have always been quite willing to agree with astronomers that it is, something round about ninety-six million miles.

But our old friend is only a sort of middleman. He is a "focalised sun," in which capacity he just collects all the real sun, beyond ken has to dispose of and transmits it to the earth. Fancy losing the main part of his glory after all these years!

Now, the best proof hitherto that the earth's surface is concave has been so simple and easy to grasp that it finds a place in elementary geographical text-books in the schools and so it is natural that almost the first question anyone will ask Mr. Barcus will be: How about the gradual disappearance, or appearance, of a ship on the horizon?

It is a question of the extent of vision, is the answer. This is a point where it is rather difficult to do justice to Mr. Barcus in the short space of a review and one really ought to see his tables and study his diagrams to understand it. Briefly, however, it seems to be that, at the limit of vision, a tall object becomes merely a point and that it is only the top of the object which is seen, explaining why a ship's masts come first into view and are the last to disappear, even on a concave sea.

Mr. Barcus tells of personal tests he has made. One was at Woosung, from where Tsungming Island is eleven miles distant. In this distance, the maximum height of the supposedly convex bulge on the water is twenty feet, yet, fifteen feet above sea level, Mr. Barcus viewed the shoreline of the island and a long stretch beyond it. Standing in the water with his eyes only ten inches above the waterline, he still saw the island.

Mr. Barcus quotes physicists as saying that wireless waves travel in straight lines outward from the generating source and points out that, nevertheless, they have been received over a distance where the maximum bulge in the center, on the old idea, would be 125 miles.

We do not quite follow Mr. Barcus on his mirage theory. He says: "Is it not more reasonable to suppose that distant objects, such as rivers, lakes, cities, etc., appear to be above the horizon simply because they actually are above the horizon and that these objects become visible,

clear and distinct, as at times they are observed to be, when the atmosphere near the earth's surface is unusually rarefied?"

How about the mirages that appear upside-down? Surely they cannot be places on the other side of the earth—twice the distance of that "real sun" so far away that it has not been discovered yet?

Again, all astronomers nowadays agree that there are mountains, rivers, etc., on the planets—they have mapped them on some—and most contend that there is life on at least Mars and other of the nearer worlds. It seems curious that they should live outwardly and we inwardly. But perhaps our hollow earth also has an outside population and these others have an inside one as well.

We admit that a first study of the book has failed to shake our belief in the old theory that we are on the outside and not on the inside of the earth. However, it is these little differences of opinion that make horse races and so long as it is necessary to stand in water up to one's chin at Woosung in order to ascertain the facts about these matters, we are determined not to interfere with Mr. Barcus' experiments. And if he ultimately discovers that the moon really is composed of green cheese, but that there is not so much of it as one would suppose owing to the fact of its being a hollow cheese, we will not seek to controvert him.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru...Apr. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Apr. 28
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru Apr. 21
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru May 1
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. Hiranu Maru May 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 5
The American mail is due here on or about today, per N.K.K. s.s. Inaba Maru.

'Made In China' to Be Slogan as Chinese Go After Foreign Trade

"Made in China" will be the slogan among Chinese manufacturers hereafter. Definite announcement was made yesterday through the local General Chamber of Commerce of methods by which the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce expects to develop markets for Chinese home made goods and raw products.

A manufacturer who is able to export and sell \$100,000 worth of products and who has been in one particular trade for at least three years will be given the First Class Medal. A Second Class Medal will be awarded to one who owns and operates a factory with a capital of 50,000 or more dollars. Inventors of machines and instruments useful to industry will be entitled to medals of the Third Class.

Certificates of Merit will be given to promoters of mining, farming and fishing industries with pure Chinese capital as well as to founders of industrial schools. Chambers of Commerce and Agricultural Associations which have been active in encouraging the development of their respective industries will receive medals in accordance with their work and influence.

New Regulations For Lights on Motorcars

Today's Municipal Gazette contains the following amended licence condition for motor-car owners, and is to be enforced forthwith:—

5.—That between sunset and sunrise the vehicle carry two lighted lamps, one on each side, so constructed and placed as to exhibit a white light visible within a reasonable distance in front, and a tall light showing red behind and placed in such a position as to render the back number clearly visible; that, where head lamps only are carried in front, they be provided with a suitable means of reducing the power of the light; that, within a certain area to be prescribed by the Council, the use of headlights be permitted only when their full power is suitably reduced and that these and other lamps carried be subject to approval by the Council.

FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS

A scientific job, every body with eyes open, no smoke. Proofs submitted same evening.

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Tls. 18,000: Seven rooms, brick residence. Hot and cold water. Near the French Park.

Tls. 17,000: Seven-rooms, newly constructed house, on two-and-a-half mow of land. In the International Settlement Garage.

Tls. 16,500: Five-roomed, detached house, modern plumbing, hot and cold water, just being completed.

LAND FOR SALE

On Yu Yuen Road: Two lots each containing about four mow. North side of road.

On Avenue Joffre: A large plot of land, situated in best part of Avenue.

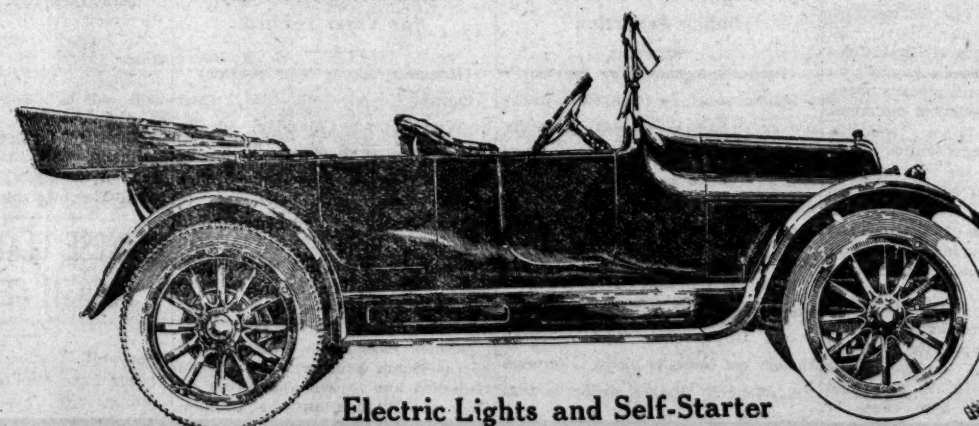
On Rue Corneille: From one to six mow. This is one of the finest residential streets in the City.

On Rue Lafayette: We can sell you any sized lot you desire. This is the new sixty foot boulevard parallel to the Avenue Joffre.

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AND

NEW-YORK

ITALY NOW READY TO PUSH THE WAR

Great Work of Preparation Is Described by the Ministry of War

HAD ONLY SMALL ARMY

Now Has Trained Forces Of 3,000,000 Men—Has Spent \$4,000,000,000

Rome, Feb. 14. (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—A comprehensive view of what Italy has been doing to perfect her organization of military, industrial, and political forces may be gathered from data given at the Ministry of War, where it is declared that Italy is now prepared to enter into a still more vigorous prosecution of the war.

It is frankly stated that Italy began the war with the feeling that she was a weak nation, poor in money and material resources, with an army that was unfitted to cope with that of Austria, which was far superior in artillery and which for many years had been planting heavy cannon in the fastnesses of the high mountains that lie between her and Italy.

The Italian General Staff, in command of General Cadorna, has never made a secret of the fact that when Italy's troops were first launched in May, 1915, against the Austrian frontier, along a 500-mile front, defended by twenty-five divisions (625,000 men) of trained troops, it was with an Italian army of which perhaps a mere 200,000 men might be classed as trained troops, and troops which were lacking in artillery support, even in the very clothes needed to keep them warm in the mountains. Nor has it been a secret that, politically, Italy began the war divided into two parties, one of which was against war with Germany or any kind of war at all.

Therefore, internally, one of the big tasks of the General Staff and of the Government has been to maintain the nation's morale at the fighting pitch by proving the nation's future progress. Throughout the war, on the one hand, the army has been kept in tight control by Cadorna, while in Rome Baron Sydney Sonnino, the head of the Department of State, has exercised a much-admired skill in handling the opponents of the war. By his continual presence at the front, save for a total period of two weeks' absence in Rome on Government business, the King has indicated his position to the nation. The various antagonistic, anti-war efforts of the Socialists have been overcome by the division of that party through one of its leaders, Leonida Bissolati, being taken into the present Cabinet, and also through the influence of the Vatican, which is notably anti-socialistic.

Cold Worst Enemy at Start

One of the first enemies the Italian General Staff had to conquer, after its first leap into Austrian territory, was cold upon the steep mountains, mountains that for two-thirds of its front vary from 7,000 to 11,000 feet in height. This cold is often six degrees below zero, (Fahrenheit). In the first-line trenches the soldiers had to have the heaviest of clothing and boots, while wooden barracks had to be built for those in the second, or reserve, line. In addition, extra large quantities of food and proper cooking utensils had to be carried up to them, and roads had to be built so that wagons or automobiles could reach them rapidly. For a single army corps it was necessary to provide 300,000 board planks, 280,000 woolen blankets, shirts, and pairs of socks, 80,000 waterproof capes, 60,000 fur coats, and 10,000 fur sleeping sacks.

The Italian frontier trench line has been continually maintained at a length of 1,800 miles, counting the second, third, and fourth line trenches that have been dug for reserve purposes. The new territory occupied beyond the old frontier comprises no fewer than 132 communes, covering an area of 3,060 square kilometers, with a mountain population of 260,000 persons.

In order to reach the front through this territory with the enormous quantities of supplies needed, the

combined forces of the army's engineering corps and that of Italy's Department of Public Works were required. These two organizations began working in the early part of the war and until the present time have built 510 miles of new macadam road and rebuilt, widened and repaired 2,445 miles of other roads. Irrespective of the regular State railroad forces, these above-named organizations have planned and built upward of 150 miles of air-line cables for the handling of freight, 110 bridges, and 200 miles of narrow gauge railroad. There has also been done an immense amount of construction work, in the way of wooden or cement barracks, storehouses, warehouses, hospitals, schools, and cemeteries.

In order to secure the supplies for this new army, beginning perhaps with scarcely 500,000 men, and now estimated at 3,000,000, the nation has put in operation a total of 2,170 factories, employing 468,940 persons, of whom 72,324 are classed as skilled workmen. This total number of factories and plants is subdivided into sixty-six military establishments, per, employing 21,645 workmen; 12,474 women; 932 and German employing 344,702 regular avall-55,253 women. Of

one turn out metamorphosis in cannon, aeroplanes, automobiles, jettilies, and cartridges, and 352 manufacture explosives, chemical products, and work over crude ores. There are, further, 1,181 minor projectile factories, employing 35,000 persons. To these totals must also be added a countless number of uniform and clothing factories in every part of the land.

The war so far has cost Italy about \$4,000,000,000, of which sum a little over one-third has been obtained through war loans subscribed by her own people. Notwithstanding these popular subscriptions and increased taxes, the national savings bank shows a decided increase of deposits. These deposits July 1, 1915, were slightly over \$300,000,000, and Jan. 1, 1917, they had increased by \$65,000,000, or a total of 2,200,000,000 lire. In addition, there are deposits in private banking institutions amounting to \$1,125,000,000.

While Italy has officially placed but a single loan of \$25,000,000 in the United States, she is buying annually there upward of \$260,000,000 in values. Those war materials she herself cannot produce come chiefly from the United States, such as cotton and woolen cloth, mineral oils, shoes, iron ore, steel manufactures, coal, wheat, and horses.

Italy's Military Accomplishments

The military activities of Italy on land have been, primarily, that of continually menacing Austria with an invasion that might reach Vienna, and thereby forcing her to maintain a big army on the frontier that might have been used against the Russians or the French; of maintaining another army in Albania, and thereby connecting with the Anglo-French expedition at Salonica; and, finally, of blockading the Adriatic ports of Austria, protecting the Anglo-French expeditions to the Dardanelles and to Salonica, and aiding in the transportation of troops and material thither.

Italy has on her northern frontier captured 85,000 Austrian prisoners, not counting a possible double that number of killed and wounded. Italy's army successfully handled the big drive of the Austrians in the Trentino last May, and turned that drive into a severe punishment of the Austrians by the taking in August of Gorizia and other points on the lower line toward the Adriatic, together with some 40,000 prisoners. The Austrian invasion began with 400,000 men and 2,000 cannon, all aimed at one point between the Brenta and Adige rivers. The plan was no less than to so defeat the Italians as to be able to break across to the French frontier and take in the rear the defenders of Verdun.

The attack failed within three weeks. It failed because of the rapidity with which the Italians counter-attacked in large numbers. Within the space of two weeks they threw across the Austrian path an army transported from other sections of the front, using therefore 82,000 railroad cars and 1,000 automobiles, to carry 500,000 men, 75,000 horses, 15,000 cars, cannon, rations, ammunition, medicines, and other material.

The difficulty of this movement will be appreciated by the fact that the troops were fighting in waterless mountains, and each day to those dry plateaus were carried 450,000 quarts of drinking water to the thirsty men.

SEES AMERICAN NAVY BIG FACTOR IN WAR

English Expert Says It Can Set Final Seal On Allies' Sea Supremacy

CONFIDENCE IN OFFICERS

'Highest Attainments' Possessed By Chief Men of Atlantic Fleet

New York, March 11.—That in the event of war with Germany the United States Navy will be able, in many ways, to give invaluable service to the Allies, and that it will set the final seal on their naval supremacy in the present conflict, is the statement of Hector C. Bywater, the English naval writer, in the course of an article which appears in the February 14 issue of The Naval and Military Record of England, the leading service journal. Mr. Bywater, who is a well-known naval expert, writes: "The German Navy. He has the opinion of the personnel of the German service, and believes that if this country is drawn into the present war its navy will cover itself with glory. A copy of Mr. Bywater's article, which is headed 'America's Part in the War,' was received in New York yesterday by an official of the British Government. Extracts from the article follow:

"Neither President nor people are in the mood to stand any further insults from Germany. Moreover, if she insists on dragging them into the war, they will not be content with a perfunctory or half-hearted share in its conduct. It will be as much to their interest as that of the other allies to shorten the struggle by every possible means. And practically the entire nation, irrespective of party, will stand behind the Government in whatever measures it sees fit to take."

"For the time being American aid must necessarily be limited to money, munitions, and ships. The eventual creation of an army for overseas service is not beyond the bounds of possibility, though it is somewhat premature to calculate, as certain military critics are already doing, the number of divisions that America could send to France. At present only the nucleus of an army exists, and the authorities may deem it wiser to devote all their energy to supplying the needs of the Allies in war material than to set about the formation of an army which at best could not take the field for many months, while the task of arming and equipping such a force would tax the national resources to the detriment of the Allies. In these circumstances active military co-operation on the part of the United States would not be an unmixed blessing."

"But her navy is in a position to render invaluable assistance from the start, and this, it is certain, will be forthcoming. Many of the shipyards have had unrivaled experience in the building of high-power craft which are essential for patrol work, and American inventiveness may hit upon new methods of trapping submarines. The impending conflict with Germany will probably cause the new navy act to be shelved, for with a war on their hands it is very doubtful if the Government will proceed with the construction of the battleships and cruisers which were about to be commenced. The dockyards and private establishments are more likely to be flooded with urgent contracts for

light vessels of war and merchant shipping.

"In any case, the shipbuilding resources of the Union are very extensive, and it is already evident that they will be employed without stint. Meanwhile the patriotic spirit that is animating even the least aggressive elements is exemplified by the action of Henry Ford, the famous automobile manufacturer, who last week hurried to Washington and offered to the Government the use of his entire plant for war purposes. If Mr. Ford is known on this side mainly as a peace visionary, his compatriots know him better as a most brilliant organizer, whose industrial methods have been widely copied by his competitors."

Last Summer an authoritative estimate placed at nearly a million the number of people in the United States then engaged more or less directly, in the production of war material for Europe. But even this imposing figure gives no adequate idea of the vast facilities for the fabrication of everything needed for the prosecution of naval and military operations. What the States can produce in the way of labor-saving machinery is known to every munition worker, but to realize the degree of perfection to which this branch of mechanics has been brought one must visit the great motor shops of Michigan and Ohio. The German press often writes as though the entire American industrial system were engaged on war contracts for the Allies, whereas in truth only a fraction of it is so employed."

"Germany's captains of industry, many of whom served their apprenticeship in American shops, can be under no illusions as to the munition-making capacity of America if she saw fit to mobilize all her resources to this end. The President of the Bethlehem Steel Company announced recently that the ordnance works at Bethlehem are now half as large again as the Krupp factory at Essen. And there are several other establishments in the States, each of which would dwarf the largest works of Rhineland or Westphalia. Clearly, therefore, the war supplies which America has already sent over here are a mere trickle compared to the flood of munitions that her factories could pour forth if the need arose."

"In view of the fact that the United States may at any moment enter the war, it may be timely to say something of the officers who will be responsible for the operations of the fleet. There is no actual War staff, but the Office of Naval operations corresponds very closely to it, for this institution, which was created as recently as 1915, is charged with the preparation of all war plans, and has full control over the movements of the fleet. It is presided over by Admiral William S. Benson, an officer of the highest attainments, who, in a service where advancement is notoriously slow, has worked his way up to the highest rank by sheer professional ability. He is assisted by a staff of specialists in every branch, and both the Intelligence Department and the War College are under his administration."

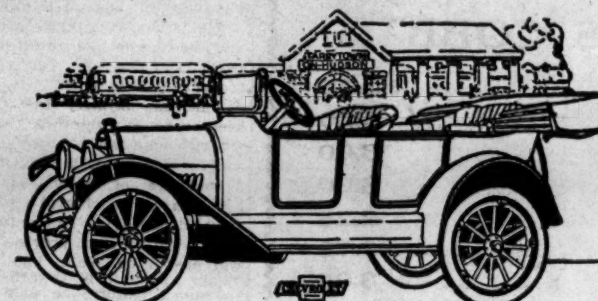
Among the duties of his office is the

periodical inspection of all merchant vessels under American registry, with a view to determining the service for which they are best suited as naval auxiliaries. With regard to war organization, the Secretary of the Navy stated in his last annual report that a well-thought-out plan put forward by the General Board for the preparation of the fleet for war in the Atlantic had been approved, and each office and bureau under the depart-

ment had been assigned its proper share in the broad scheme of preparedness."

Mr. Bywater makes a reference to the principal officers of the Atlantic fleet, whose attainments, he states, are of the highest. "Without doubt," the article concludes, "the navy will enter the war with great enthusiasm and with a well-warranted confidence in its men and its ships. After two and a half

years of close study of every incident in the naval war, it is not likely to have failed to adjust its own plans to the novel conditions which govern the tactics of today. Perhaps the most important result of American intervention is that it will set the final seal on that naval supremacy which is the mainstay of the Allies and their strongest guarantee of ultimate victory."



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It rises gradually towards Metz, whence the main-road and railway follow the Meuse direct to Namur. This is the possible explanation of the anxiety of the Germans in the region of Rheims. The whole length of the Anglo-French offensive at the present time is one hundred miles.

British Capture Tombois

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In the neighborhood of Ephehy, northward of St. Quentin, we captured Tombois Farm, on the l'Empire-Vendhuile Road. We also made progress along the spur north-eastward of Ephehy Station and captured a few prisoners. The weather continues stormy.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:—We made further progress, northward of Gouzeaucourt and near Havincourt Wood.

Encounters occurred throughout the day, westward and north-westward of Lens, where we continue to press the enemy. Hostile attempts to drive back our advanced troops failed.

Much useful work was carried out by our aeroplanes on Monday, despite exceedingly unfavorable weather and three German machines were driven down, damaged. In most cases, the enemy avoided combat. Five of our machines are missing.

German Communiques

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: One of the greatest battles of this mighty war and, therefore, in the world's history, is in progress on the Aisne. Since the 6th, artillery actions and mine-throwing of unprecedented duration, mass and intensity has been going on.

Yesterday morning, the French, in deep column formation, attacked from Soupr to Betheny. During the afternoon, the French threw in fresh masses of troops, carrying out lateral attacks between the Oise and Conde-sur-Aisne.

The artillery bombardment continued today. The leveling of our positions rendering an obstinate defense no longer possible, the fighting is no longer against our line, but over a deep, irregular, fortified zone.

The battle swayed backwards and forwards around our foremost positions, our object being, even if war-material was lost, to spare the lives of our forces and inflict losses on the enemy. This was achieved.

Claim 2,100 Prisoners

Thanks to our heroic troops, the attempt made by the French to break through failed. We inflicted sanguinary losses and took over 2,100 prisoners.

Where the enemy penetrated, fighting continues. Fresh attacks are expected.

Fighting between Auberive and Prunay has developed and the battle-line is, therefore, extending from the Oise into the Champagne. We have entire confidence concerning the coming heavy fighting.

The German official communique issued this evening reported:—After their failure, with heavy losses, to break through our lines on the Aisne, the French have not renewed their attacks. There has been bitter fighting the whole day long on both sides of Auberive, in the Champagne.

Costly Failures

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires that, when the Germans made up their minds to cease attacking Monchy-le-Preux, their casualties will amount to an appalling total. The lure is still strong upon them, despite their very costly failures.

Prisoners state that, if the attack in which they have been captured proves unsuccessful, other attempts will be made. We have no need to complain, for the enemy are continuing to give us opportunities to punish them very heavily.

A most determined German effort to re-take this key-position was made on the 14th. Roeux, lying on the north bank of the River Scarpe, two miles from Monchy, harbored many German batteries able to sweep the intervening valley.

The country is very favorable for open fighting and affords good cover for the concentration of troops. Sart Wood lies north-east of Monchy and Vert Wood south-east, at no great distance. We lay along this ground, on the 14th, with other forces northward of Monchy, preparing to make a nut-cracker advance and the Huns could not have timed their effort to retake the village more opportunely.

Lured to Death-Trap

At the very moment we were ready to advance, the Germans massing in the two woods were hotly bombarded. The enemy's advance from the south was beaten back before they were within 150 yards of our position.

The Huns emerging from Vert

Wood and Sart Wood were caught by our bombardment and our shells tore their ranks to pieces in a most devastating fashion. Subsequently, it was learnt that they were picked troops.

They gained our front trenches before Monchy, after fierce hand-to-hand fighting. The British were ordered to allow the Boches to enter a long narrow trench as thickly as they pleased and they were then subjected to a terrible enfilade fire, under which they withered and fled in disorder.

The enemy lost 2,500 in killed alone. One officer claims that he shot forty before the Germans bolted.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters states that General Nivelle congratulated Sir Douglas Haig on his successful operations, to which Sir Douglas Haig replied, expressing his appreciation.

FETE EMPIRE DELEGATES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 17.—A reception organized by the British Imperial League, the British Empire Club and other bodies was given this afternoon at the Imperial Institute, in honor of the representatives of the Dominions and India attending the War Conference. There were 2,500 guests present, including Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, Mr. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand and Mrs. Massey, Sir Joseph Ward, General Smuts, Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, and Lady Morris, the Maharajah of Bikanir, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, Sir James Meston, Sir S. P. Sinha, the High Commissioners and Agents-General of the Dominions, Lord and Lady Harcourt, Lord Milner, Sir Edward and Lady Carson, Lord and Lady Selborne and Sir George Reid.

The Dowager Countess of Jersey acted as hostess. Mr. Lloyd George sent a message regretting his inability to attend.

In an address of welcome, the organizers of the reception said: "Many a battlefield has proved to the world that, in fighting and in death, the sons of the Empire are not divided. Your presence in London at this critical time, as statesmen and Imperial advisors, equally proves how undivided are the counsels of the Empire."

Surrendered German

Arms and Munitions

Taken to Loonghua

Forty-eight cases of arms and munitions surrendered by four local German firms were sent by the Sun-Kiang and Shanghai Investigation Bureau of the Kiangsu Commissioner's Office for Foreign Affairs to the yamen of the Defence Commissioner for safe-keeping in yesterday in accordance with the regulations governing Germans after the severance of diplomatic relations between China and Germany.

A full list of articles surrendered was prepared by the delegates of the bureau. Twenty-three cases of this lot were handed in by Buchheister and Company, twenty-one by Teige and Schroeter, while Sanders, Wieler and Co. and Siemssen & Co. had only two each.

Police authorities in the International Settlement and the French Concession were notified in advance of the route to be taken and 48 coolies under the direction of Mr. Pang Kih-sung, a delegate of the bureau, and eight wagons were employed. Ample protection was given during the trip from Bubbling Well Road to Loonghua.

MUNICIPAL STAFF

Police Force.—Long leave is granted to Sergeant P. J. Doyland from June 23.

2nd Class Warder J. R. Vouden is promoted to be 1st Class Warder from March 10.

Sikh Constable No. 140, Resham Singh, is discharged, invalided, from April 10.

Public Works Department.—(The long leave granted to Mr. W. H. Etterley, Assistant Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces, from April 15, is hereby cancelled.

PUBLIC BAND

On Sunday next, at 4.30 p.m., the program at Town Hall will be as follows:—

1. Overture "Cleopatra" Enna
2. "Norwegian Carnival" Svendsen
3. Suite "The Wand of Youth" Elgar
 - (a) Serenade
 - (b) Minuet
 - (c) Fairy Pipes
 - (d) Fairies and Giants
4. Overture "Zampa" Herold
5. Selection "La Navarraise" Massenet

Mr. A. de Kryger.
Conductor-in-Charge.

Can You Believe You Live Inside A Hollow Earth?

O. F. Barcus Says You Do

Local Man's Book Announces World's Surface Is Concave; Has Taken Baths at Woosung to Prove It

Once upon a time there was a negro preacher. There have been, and will be many more, but he goes down to immortality for his sermon to an awe-struck congregation on the subject: "De sun do move!"

Similarly, there comes Mr. O. F. Barcus, B. Sc., of Shanghai, with a new book ("A New World Discovered," Kelly and Walsh, \$2) and the equally confident assertion that the surface of the earth is not convex, as we have been supposing it, but concave and, therefore, we cannot be living on the outside of a more or less solid globe, but on the inside of a hollow one.

And Mr. Barcus, let it be understood at once, is quite serious and has gone through a lot of, to put it mildly, chilling experiences in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, to obtain facts in support of his pronouncement. Another point is that any profits there may be from the book will be devoted to war funds.

First of all, for a brief description of what the earth is like under this new idea. Mr. Barcus says that none of the known facts or generally accepted reasonings as to the heavenly bodies, the seasons and so on are disputed, saying only, as aforesaid, that the earth is a hollow globe, that it is stationary and that the heavenly bodies revolve once every twenty-four hours.

The shell of the earth is, perhaps, some thirty miles thick, the continents and seas are spread over the inside, in the exact center is "the real sun"—something at present undiscovered, which it well might be, because Mr. Barcus allows us to retain the same old sun that has served so well and at the same distance from the earth's surface as we have always been quite willing to agree with astronomers that it is, something round about ninety-six million miles.

But our old friend is only a sort of middleman. He is a "focalised sun," in which capacity he just collects all the real sun, beyond ken has to dispose of and transmits it to the earth. Fancy losing the main part of his glory after all these years!

Now, the best proof hitherto that the earth's surface is concave has been so simple and easy to grasp that it finds a place in elementary geographical text-books in the schools and so it is natural that almost the first question anyone will ask Mr. Barcus will be: How about the gradual disappearance, or appearance, of a ship on the horizon?

It is a question of the extent of vision, is the answer. This is a point where it is rather difficult to do justice to Mr. Barcus in the short space of a review and one really ought to see his tables and study his diagrams to understand it. Briefly, however, it seems to be that, at the limit of vision, a tall object becomes merely a point and that it is only the top of the object which is seen, explaining why a ship's masts come first into view and are the last to disappear, even on a concave sea.

Mr. Barcus tells of personal tests he has made. One was at Woosung, from where Tsungming Island is eleven miles distant. In this distance, the maximum height of the supposedly convex bulge on the water is twenty feet, yet, fifteen feet above sea level, Mr. Barcus viewed the shoreline of the island and a long stretch beyond it. Standing in the water with his eyes only ten inches above the waterline, he still saw the island.

Mr. Barcus quotes physicists as saying that wireless waves travel in straight lines outward from the generating source and points out that, nevertheless, they have been received over a distance where the maximum bulge in the center, on the old idea, would be 125 miles.

We do not quite follow Mr. Barcus on his mirage theory. He says: "Is it not more reasonable to suppose that distant objects, such as rivers, lakes, cities, etc., appear to be above the horizon simply because they actually are above the horizon and that these objects become visible,

clear and distinct, as at times they are observed to be, when the atmosphere near the earth's surface is unusually rarefied?"

How about the mirages that appear upside-down? Surely they cannot be places on the other side of the earth—twice the distance of that "real sun" so far away that it has not been discovered yet?

Again, all astronomers nowadays agree that there are mountains, rivers, etc., on the planets—they have mapped them on some—and most contend that there is life on at least Mars and other of the nearer worlds. It seems curious that they should live outwardly and we inwardly. But perhaps our hollow earth also has an outside population and these others have an inside one as well.

We admit that a first study of the book has failed to shake our belief in the old theory that we are on the outside and not on the inside of the earth. However, it is these little differences of opinion that make horse races and so long as it is necessary to stand in water up to one's chin at Woosung in order to ascertain the facts about these matters, we are determined not to interfere with Mr. Barcus' experiments. And if he ultimately discovers that the moon really is composed of green cheese, but that there is not so much of it as one would suppose owing to the fact of its being a hollow cheese, we will not seek to controvert him.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru... Apr. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Apr. 28

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru Apr. 21
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru May 1

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. Hiron Maru May 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 5

The American mail is due here on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru.

'Made In China' to Be Slogan as Chinese Go After Foreign Trade

"Made in China" will be the slogan among Chinese manufacturers hereafter. Definite announcement was made yesterday through the local General Chamber of Commerce of methods by which the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce expects to develop markets for Chinese home made goods and raw products.

A manufacturer who is able to export and sell \$100,000 worth of products and who has been in one particular trade for at least three years will be given the First Class Medal. A Second Class Medal will be awarded to one who owns and operates a factory with a capital of 50,000 or more dollars. Inventors of machines and instruments useful to industry will be entitled to medals of the Third Class.

Certificates of Merit will be given to promoters of mining, farming and fishing industries with pure Chinese capital as well as to founders of industrial schools. Chambers of Commerce and Agricultural Associations which have been active in encouraging the development of their respective industries will receive medals in accordance with their work and influence.

New Regulations For Lights on Motorcars

Today's Municipal Gazette contains the following amended licence condition for motor-car owners, and is to be enforced forthwith:—

5.—That between sunset and sunrise the vehicle carry two lighted lamps, one on each side, so constructed and placed as to exhibit a white light visible within a reasonable distance in front, and a tail light showing red behind and placed in such a position as to render the back number clearly visible; that, where head lamps only are carried in front, they be provided with a suitable means of reducing the power of the light; that, within a certain area to be prescribed by the Council, the use of headlights be permitted only when their full power is suitably reduced and that these and other lamps carried be subject to approval by the Council.

FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS

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Tls. 18,000: Seven rooms, brick residence. Hot and cold water. Near the French Park.

Tls. 17,000: Seven-rooms, newly constructed house, on two-and-a-half mow of land. In the International Settlement Garage.

Tls. 16,500: Five-roomed, detached house, modern plumbing, hot and cold water, just being completed.

LAND FOR SALE

On Yu Yuen Road: Two lots each containing about four mow. North side of road.

On Avenue Joffre: A large plot of land, situated in best part of Avenue.

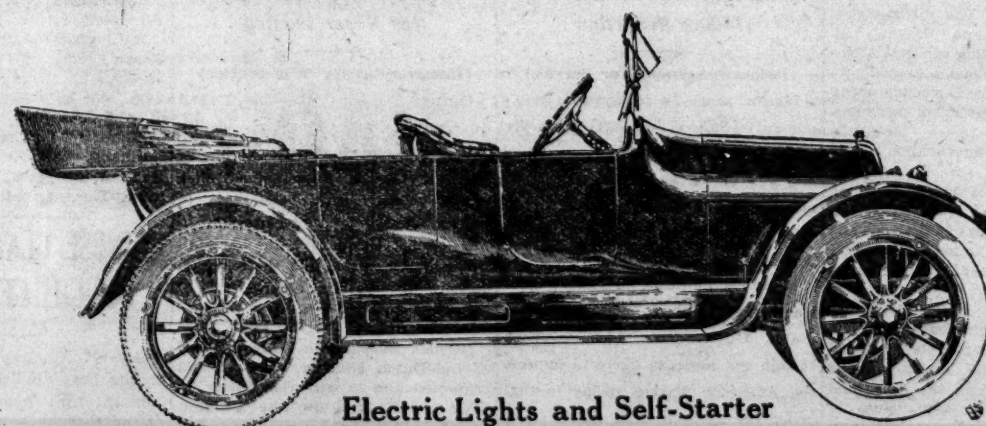
On Rue Corneille: From one to six mow. This is one of the finest residential streets in the City.

On Rue Lafayette: We can sell you any sized lot you desire. This is the new sixty foot boulevard parallel to the Avenue Joffre.

Our speciality is Real Estate for any purpose and in any locality. It will pay you to consult us first.

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NEW YORK

ITALY NOW READY TO PUSH THE WAR

Great Work of Preparation Is
Described by the Minis-
try of War

HAD ONLY SMALL ARMY

Now Has Trained Forces Of
3,000,000 Men—Has Spent
\$4,000,000,000

Rome, Feb. 14. (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—A comprehensive view of what Italy has been doing to perfect her organization of military, industrial, and political forces may be gathered from data given at the Ministry of War, where it is declared that Italy is now prepared to enter into a still more vigorous prosecution of the war.

It is frankly stated that Italy began the war with the feeling that she was a weak nation, poor in money and material resources, with an army that was unfitted to cope with that of Austria, which was far superior in artillery and which for many years had been planting heavy cannon in the fastnesses of the high mountains that lie between her and Italy.

The Italian General Staff, in command of General Cadorna, has never made a secret of the fact that when Italy's troops were first launched in May, 1915, against the Austrian frontier, along a 500-mile front, defended by twenty-five divisions (625,000 men) of trained troops, it was with an Italian army of which perhaps a mere 200,000 men might be classed as trained troops, and troops which were lacking in artillery support, even in the very clothes needed to keep them warm in the mountains. Nor has it been a secret that, politically, Italy began the war divided into two parties, one of which was against war with Germany or any kind of war at all.

Therefore, internally, one of the big tasks of the General Staff and of the Government has been to maintain the nation's morale at the fighting pitch by proving the nation's future progress. Throughout the war, on the one hand, the army has been kept in tight control by Cadorna, while in Rome Baron Sydney Sonnino, the head of the Department of State, has exercised a much-admired skill in handling the opponents of the war. By his continual presence at the front, save for a total period of two weeks' absence in Rome on Government business, the King has indicated his position to the nation. The various antagonistic, anti-war efforts of the Socialists have been overcome by the division of that party through one of its leaders, Leonida Bissolati, being taken into the present Cabinet, and also through the influence of the Vatican, which is notably anti-socialistic.

Cold Worst Enemy at Start

One of the first enemies the Italian General Staff had to conquer, after its first leap into Austrian territory, was cold upon the steep mountains, mountains that for two-thirds of its front vary from 7,000 to 11,000 feet in height. This cold is often six degrees below zero, (Fahrenheit). In the first-line trenches the soldiers had to have the heaviest of clothing and boots, while wooden barracks had to be built for those in the second, or reserve, line. In addition, extra large quantities of food and proper cooking utensils had to be carried up to them, and roads had to be built so that wagons or automobiles could reach them rapidly. For a single army corps it was necessary to provide 300,000 board planks, 280,000 woolen blankets, shirts, and pairs of socks, 80,000 waterproof capes, 60,000 fur coats, and 10,000 fur sleeping sacks.

The Italian frontier trench line has been continually maintained at a length of 1,800 miles, counting the second, third, and fourth line trenches that have been dug for reserve purposes. The new territory occupied beyond the old frontier comprises no fewer than 132 communes, covering an area of 3,060 square kilometers, with a mountain population of 260,000 persons.

In order to reach the front through this territory with the enormous quantities of supplies needed, the

combined forces of the army's engineering corps and that of Italy's Department of Public Works were required. These two organizations began working in the early part of the war and until the present time have built 510 miles of new macadam road and rebuilt, widened and repaired 2,445 miles of other roads. Irrespective of the regular State railroad forces, these above-named organizations have planned and built upward of 150 miles of air-line cables for the handling of freight, 110 bridges, and 200 miles of narrow gauge railroad. There has also been done an immense amount of construction work, in the way of wooden or cement barracks, storehouses, warehouses, hospitals, schools, and cemeteries.

In order to secure the supplies for this new army, beginning perhaps with scarcely 500,000 men, and now estimated at 3,000,000, the nation has put in operation a total of 2,170 factories, employing 468,940 persons, of whom 72,324 are classed as skilled workmen. This total number of factories and plants is subdivided into sixty-six military establishments proper, employing 21,645 workmen; 12,474 women; 932 auxiliary workmen; 344,702 workmen; and 55,263 women. Of these, the one turn out metal, the other cannon, aeroplanes, automobiles, jeeps, and cartridges, and 352 manufacture explosives, chemical products, and work over crude ores. There are, further, 1,181 minor projectile factories, employing 25,000 persons. To these totals must also be added a countless number of uniform and clothing factories in every part of the land.

The war so far has cost Italy about \$4,000,000,000, of which sum a little over one-third has been obtained through war loans subscribed by her own people. Notwithstanding these popular subscriptions and increased taxes, the national savings bank shows a decided increase of deposits. These deposits July 1, 1915, were slightly over \$300,000,000, and Jan. 1, 1917, they had increased by \$65,000,000, or a total of 2,200,000,000 lire. In addition, there are deposits in private banking institutions amounting to \$1,125,000,000.

While Italy has officially placed but a single loan of \$25,000,000 in the United States, she is buying annually there upward of \$260,000,000 in values. Those war materials she herself cannot produce come chiefly from the United States, such as cotton and woolen cloth, mineral oils, shoes, iron ore, steel manufactures, coal, wheat, and horses.

Italy's Military Accomplishments

The military activities of Italy on land have been, primarily, that of continually menacing Austria with an invasion that might reach Vienna, and thereby forcing her to maintain a big army on the frontier that might have been used against the Russians or the French; of maintaining another army in Albania, and thereby connecting with the Anglo-French expedition at Salonica; and, finally, of blockading the Adriatic ports of Austria, protecting the Anglo-French expeditions to the Dardanelles and to Salonica, and aiding in the transportation of troops and material thither.

Italy has on her northern frontier captured 85,000 Austrian prisoners, not counting a possible double that number of killed and wounded. Italy's army successfully handled the big drive of the Austrians in the Trentino last May, and turned that drive into a severe punishment of the Austrians by the taking in August of Gorizia and other points on the lower line toward the Adriatic, together with some 40,000 prisoners. The Austrian invasion began with 400,000 men and 2,000 cannon, all aimed at one point between the Brenta and Adige rivers. The plan was no less than to so defeat the Italians as to be able to break across to the French frontier and take in the rear the defenders of Verdun.

The attack failed within three weeks. It failed because of the rapidity with which the Italians counter-attacked in large numbers. Within the space of two weeks they threw across the Austrian path an army transported from other sections of the front, using therefore 82,000 railroad cars and 1,000 automobiles, to carry 500,000 men, 75,000 horses, 15,000 carts, cannon, rations, ammunition, medicines, and other material.

The difficulty of this movement will be appreciated by the fact that the troops were fighting in waterless mountains, and each day to those dry plateaus were carried 450,000 quarts of drinking water to the thirsty men.

SEES AMERICAN NAVY BIG FACTOR IN WAR

English Expert Says It Can Set
Final Seal On Allies' Sea
Supremacy

CONFIDENCE IN OFFICERS

'Highest Attainments' Possessed
By Chief Men of Atlantic
Fleet

New York, March 11.—That in the event of war with Germany the United States Navy will be able, in many ways, to give invaluable service to the Allies, and that it will set the final seal on their naval supremacy in the present conflict, is the statement of Hector C. Bywater, the English naval writer, in the course of an article which appears in the February 14 issue of The Naval and Military Record of England, the leading serial of the British Government.

Mr. Bywater, who has been for many years a member of the Admiralty, writes: "The opinion of the personnel of the American service, and believes that if this country is drawn into the present war its navy will cover itself with glory. A copy of Mr. Bywater's article, which is headed 'America's Part in the War,' was received in New York yesterday by an official of the British Government. Extracts from the article follow:

"Neither President nor people are in the mood to stand any further insults from Germany. Moreover, if she insists on dragging them into the war, they will not be content with a perfunctory or half-hearted share in its conduct. It will be as much to their interest as that of the other allies to shorten the struggle by every possible means. And practically the entire nation, irrespective of party, will stand behind the Government in whatever measures it sees fit to take.

"For the time being American aid must necessarily be limited to money, munitions, and ships. The eventual creation of an army for overseas service is not beyond the bounds of possibility, though it is somewhat premature to calculate, as certain military critics are already doing, the number of divisions that America could send to France. At present only the nucleus of an army exists, and the authorities may deem it wiser to devote all their energy to supplying the needs of the Allies in war material than to set about the formation of an army which at best could not take the field for many months, while the task of arming and equipping such a force would tax the national resources to the detriment of the Allies. In these circumstances active military co-operation on the part of the United States would not be an unmixed blessing.

"But her navy is in a position to render invaluable assistance from the start, and this, it is certain, will be forthcoming. Many of the shipyards have had unrivaled experience in the building of high-powered craft which are essential for patrol work, and American inventiveness may hit upon new methods of trapping submarines. The impending conflict with Germany will probably cause the new navy act to be shelved, for with a war on their hands it is very doubtful if the Government will proceed with the construction of the battleships and cruisers which were about to be commenced. The dockyards and private establishments are more likely to be flooded with urgent contracts for

light vessels of war and merchant shipping.

"In any case, the shipbuilding resources of the Union are very extensive, and it is already evident that they will be employed without stint. Meanwhile the patriotic spirit that is animating even the least aggressive elements is exemplified by the action of Henry Ford, the famous automobile manufacturer, who last week hurried to Washington and offered to the Government the use of his entire plant for war purposes. If Mr. Ford is known on this side mainly as a peace visionary, his compatriots know him better as a most brilliant organizer, whose industrial methods have been widely copied by his competitors.

Last Summer an authoritative estimate placed at nearly a million the number of people in the United States then engaged more or less directly, in the production of war material for Europe. But even this imposing figure gives no adequate idea of the vast facilities for the fabrication of everything needed for the prosecution of naval and military operations. What the States can produce in the way of labor-saving machinery is known to every munition worker, but to realize the degree of perfection to which this branch of mechanics has been brought one must visit the great motor shops of Michigan and Ohio. The German press often writes as though the entire American industrial system were engaged on war contracts for the Allies, whereas in truth only a fraction of it is so employed.

"Germany's captains of industry, many of whom served their apprenticeship in American shops, can be under no illusions as to the munition-making capacity of America if she saw fit to mobilize all her resources to this end. The President of the Bethlehem Steel Company announced recently that the ordnance works at Bethlehem are now half as large again as the Krupp factory at Essen. And there are several other establishments in the States, each of which would dwarf the largest works of Rhineland or Westphalia. Clearly, therefore, the war supplies which America has already sent over here are a mere trickle compared to the flood of munitions that her factories could pour forth if the need arose.

"In view of the fact that the United States may at any moment enter the war, it may be timely to say something of the officers who will be responsible for the operations of the fleet. There is no actual War staff, but the Office of Naval operations corresponds very closely to it, for this institution, which was created as recently as 1915, is charged with the preparation of all war plans, and has full control over the movements of the fleet. It is presided over by Admiral William S. Benson, an officer of the highest attainments, who, in a service where advancement is notoriously slow, has worked his way up to the highest rank by sheer professional ability. He is assisted by a staff of specialists in every branch, and both the Intelligence Department and the War College are under his administration.

Among the duties of his office is the

DR. R. W. DONOHUE
THE AMERICAN DENTIST
114 NANKING ROAD
(ENTRANCE OVER
DENNISTON & SULLIVAN)

periodical inspection of all merchant vessels under American registry, with a view to determining the service for which they are best suited as naval auxiliaries. With regard to war organization, the Secretary of the Navy stated in his last annual report that a well-thought-out plan put forward by the General Board for the preparation of the fleet for war in the Atlantic had been approved, and each office and bureau under the department had been assigned its proper share in the broad scheme of preparedness.

Mr. Bywater makes a reference to the principal officers of the Atlantic fleet, whose attainments, he states, are of the highest.

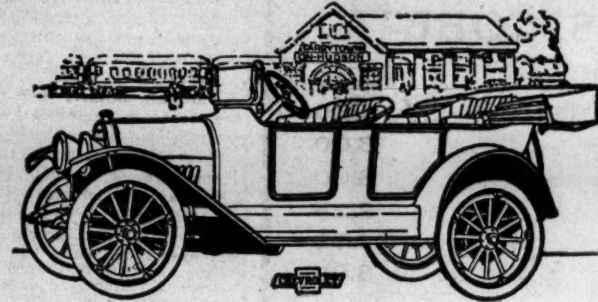
"Without doubt," the article concludes, "the navy will enter the war with great enthusiasm and with a well-warranted confidence in its men and its ships. After two and a half years of close study of every incident in the naval war, it is not likely to have failed to adjust its own plans to the novel conditions which govern the tactics of today. Perhaps the most important result of American intervention is that it will set the final seal on that naval supremacy which is the mainstay of the Allies and their strongest guarantee of ultimate victory."

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The stamp of thoroughness is marked on every Chevrolet car.

It is no wonder that this car gives real satisfaction to its owner.

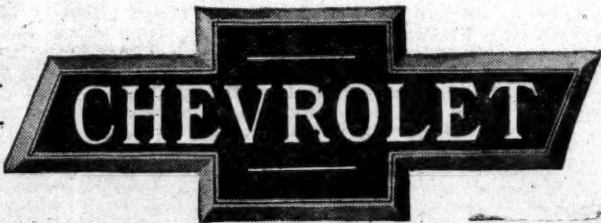
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Brazil's Entry Into War Means 25,000,000 Further Enemies Against Germany

Peace Army Is 43,000 Strong; Has Useful Navy; Country of Vast Natural Resources

Brazil followed closely on the footsteps of the United States in declaring a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, and is now on the verge of war. The latest telegrams at hand say that the German merchant ships which were interned at the commencement of the European war in 1914 have been taken over by the Government and will be used as part of the merchant marine of the country. Consisting of 46 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 300,000 tons they will fill the gap which has been caused by the lack of shipping due to the effect of Germany's submarine policy. The Brazilian papers even urge that 200,000 soldiers should be sent to Europe.

We are indebted to Mr. Hugo Reiss, Consul-General for Brazil in Shanghai, for the following facts of interest concerning that vast South American country:

The Republic of Brazil was first formed in 1889, and has a population of about 25,000,000, composed mainly of immigrants from all parts of the world, mostly from Portugal and Italy.

The country was first discovered in the year 1499 by Vicente Yanez Pinzon, a companion of the famous Columbus, who took possession in the name of the Spanish Government. He was followed the succeeding year by the Portuguese navigator Pedro Alvares Cabral, and Brazil thereafter colonized by Portuguese settlers and until 1822 was considered a part of the Portuguese dominions. Independence was declared in that year, and Dom Pedro, son of Dom Joao VI, King of Portugal, was named first Emperor of Brazil.

Her army on a peace footing consists of 23,000 regulars and 20,000 first reserves. It includes 15 line regiments of 3 battalions each, 13 companies of sharpshooters, 25 sections of maxims, 9 regiments of cavalry of 4 squadrons each, 5 regiments of mounted infantry of 2 squadrons each, 5 companies of mounted scouts for the infantry, brigades and 7 companies of mounted scouts for other services. There are also 45 batteries of 4 piece horse artillery, 5 batteries of howitzers, 9 batteries of light guns, 6 batteries of mountain guns and 36 batteries of field artillery. The Police also are semi-military character. A law passed in 1907 decreed that all citizens from 21 to 44 years of age would be liable to serve, the term being 2 years on active service and 7 in the first reserve.

Brazil is divided into 13 military districts, and every municipality has its National Guard. Most cities have their rifle clubs, with uniform and military training.

Her navy is manned by some 15,000 men, and boasts of some of the most up-to-date vessels of the super-dreadnought type. The largest of these was the Rio de Janeiro, which has been sold to another government since the war started.

She carried a crew of 1,100 officers and men, and cost about \$15,000,000. Her displacement is 27,500 tons, and the main armament was 14 12-inch guns, the whole of them being so placed that they could fire in one broadside. An order for two other battleships of the super-dreadnought class, even larger than the Rio de Janeiro was placed in England and they were being completed at the outset of the war. These however have been requisitioned for service by the British authorities. The San Paulo and Minas Geraes, of 21,000 tons each are the two other battleships in the navy. The mercantile marine has of late years increased to a total of about 200,000 tons, which, now reinforced by the interned German ships, will bring the aggregate available to 500,000 tons.

The shipping movements in Brazilian ports for the year 1912 were 6,272 foreign ships and 19,961 domestic vessels with a displacement of 26,505,884 tons.

The total area of Brazil is 5,394,844 square miles, which makes her the fourth largest country in the world, and larger than China, or the United States without Alaska.

The encouragement of immigration attracted a large number of Germans into the country, and in 1859 Germany passed a law prohibiting its subjects from emigrating to Brazil. It is estimated that about 150,000 Germans and Austrians reached Brazil between 1820 and 1906, and over 50,000 from 1907 to 1914. The Teutonic colonies are exclusively in Southern Brazil, in Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, these states having an entire population of 1,753,900. Some towns there are entirely German, the mayor, councillors, police, national guards, etc., and even the colored servants being obliged to learn German. German investments in Brazil amount to about \$3,500,000,000.

The country is most fertile in natural resources of every description. Its chief products are coffee, rubber, tobacco, cotton, beef, coal, and the Brazilian diamonds and precious stones which are so well known throughout the world.

Among its export trade coffee takes the first place. Brazil is by far the largest coffee producing country in the world. The cultivation of the coffee plant there dates back a few centuries. There are 1,320,000,000 coffee trees planted over an area of 4,500,000 acres. Each tree is valued at about 70 cents gold. On an average each 70 trees are estimated to yield about 113 lbs. of coffee, and it is considered that the State of Sao Paulo alone has about \$3,500,000,000 invested in the cultivation of coffee. The export of this article from Brazil during 1914 was 1,521,585,000 lbs. valued at \$1,127,417,500.

The volume of export of frozen meats has also grown to large proportions, shipments for the year 1916 to foreign countries reaching the figure of 44,356,101 lbs.

Training Notes

The enclosure was a scene of animation yesterday morning, a large and brilliant crowd of owners, jockeys and punters being present to get an insight into the capabilities of ponies—particularly Derby candidates. Owners took the opportunity of a more than fair course to send their ponies along and a large number were galloped, as will be seen from the time chart.

Those of us who take an interest in one of the most sporting events in the world, namely, our race meetings, would do well to sit up and take

notice, for events are moving fast and the races will take place in less than three weeks from now. Our old favorite, Mr. C. R. B., was extremely busy and rode no less than five ponies—a happy and significant indication he has recovered from his mishap in Hongkong and that he will be fit and well for the races. Our leading jockeys have not, except in one or two instances, disclosed their Derby mounts and naturally there is a lot of speculation as to who is going to ride which. To owners of dark horses and those who have not disclosed their intentions, take warning that the "sands of time" are running fast and that each day may bring forth a surprise. The following times are worthy of note:

Derby Candidates

Pony	Went	Whole time	Last quarter	Last Half	Last 3/4	Last mile
Darlington	2	4.08	31.3	1.06	1.42	2.19
Konlool	1 1/2	3.21.3	32.3	1.04.1	1.37.2	2.12.3
Golden Oriole	1 1/4	3.46.3	31.3	1.03.3	1.37.1	2.13.3
Gladator	1 1/4	2.47.1	31	1.02.1	1.35	2.10.4
Kronborg	1 1/4	2.50.2	32.3	1.05.4	1.39.2	2.14.2
The Oriole	1	2.10.3	31	1.03.1	1.36.2	
Diala	1	2.12.3	31.2	1.03.3	1.36.4	
Silversand	1	2.12.3	32.3	1.04.1	1.37.3	
Morningside	1	2.11.2	32.3	1.04	1.36.2	
Grey Goose	1	2.12.1	31.4	1.04	1.37.1	

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

The result of the Foursomes Competition, played on April 14 and 15, conditions 18 Holes, Bogey, is as follows:

E. I. M. Barrett and F. O. Reynolds (2) 1 down.

J. T. Disseluff and L. Evans (7) 2 down.

C. Knight and A. W. MacPhail (5) 3 down.

Nine cards were taken out.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Gallops of the Ponies in Training for the Spring Races

Pony	Rider	3/4 mile	1/2 mile	1/4 mile	1/8 mile	1/16 mile	1/32 mile	1/64 mile	Last quarter
Peronne	boy	43	1.20.2	2.01	2.40	3.14.2	3.46		*31.3
Standard Dahlia	boy	36	1.07.1	1.33	2.11.3				33.3
Cookerel	boy	34	1.07.1	1.41					32.4
Upwood Park	boy	44	1.24	2.01.2	2.39.3	3.17	last 1/4 of 1 1/4	3.53.3	4.28
Rosewood	boy	37.1	1.11.4	1.44.1					*32.2
Cossack	boy	41.2	1.17.2	1.51.2	2.25	2.57.4			32.4
Oricle	WH	33.3	1.07.2	1.39.3	2.10.3				31
Capercaillie	HEA								31
Goldfinch	boy	33.2	1.07.2	1.39.2	2.12.3				33.1
Chestnut	boy	—	—	2.04	2.39.2	3.10.1	(last 1/4 of 2)		30.4
Cookatoo	boy	34	1.09.1	1.45	2.18.4	2.52.2			33.3
Nirvana	JPH	32	1.07.3	1.42.2	2.16	2.47			31
Kronborg	GW	36	1.11	1.44.3	2.17.4	2.50.2			32.3
The Raj	boy	36.4	1.12.3	1.47.3	2.20	2.51.3			31.3
Headlight	boy	43.3	1.27.2	2.07.1	2.44.1	3.18.1			34
Lucky Star	WH	32	1.08.4	1.42.4	2.15.3	2.46.2			30.4
Black Diamond	JJ	39	1.18	1.54.1	2.28.2	3.00.3			32.1
Rushlight	boy	37.1	1.12.1	1.45	2.17				32
Middlekerke	boy	38	1.16.3	1.53.4	2.27	2.57			30
Diala	JPH	35.4	1.09	1.41.1	2.12.3				*34.1
Pretoria	ESH	37	1.17	1.53.2	2.25	3.09.1 (last 1/4 of 1 1/4)			30.4
The Kangan	CRB	36.2	1.15.1	1.49	2.21.1	2.52			32.3
Goodwood	boy	37	1.13	1.47	2.18.2	2.51			32.1
Naughty Boy	boy	36.3	1.14.1	1.50	2.23	2.58.2			35.2
Silversand	boy	35.3	1.09	1.40.3	2.13.1				32.3
Swanee	boy	38.1	1.12.2	1.44.3	2.13.3				29
Shirley	RMD	35.1	1.10.2	1.45.4	2.13	2.49.2			31.2
Rather Xmas	JPH	37.4	1.14.1	1.49	2.22.1	2.54.3			31.2
Vivat	boy	37.2	1.15.1	1.52	2.25.2	2.55.3			30.1
Zuider Zee	boy	34.4	1.10	1.44.2	2.17.2	2.47			29.3
Drumstick	JJ	43	1.23	1.59	2.32				33
Sandy	boy								33
Beaconlight	EM	39.3	1.17.1	1.54	2.28	2.57.2			29.2
Bagdad	boy	—	1.08.1	1.40.3	2.13.3				33
The Recruit	boy	40	1.15	1.47	2.19				32
Gladator	CRB	36.2	1.12.1	1.45	2.16.1	2.47.1			31
Beau Brummel	GG	36.1	1.09	1.40.2	2.17				31.2
Leapoon	ES			1.41					32
Iris	ESBR	37.1	1.13.3	1.50.1	2.25	2.59.2			34.2
Reims	boy	35.2	1.12	1.47.1	2.22	2.54.1			32.1
Viator	boy	41.2	1.21.4	1.59.4	2.35.2	3.05.2			30
Presco	boy	36.1	1.10.3	1.44.4	2.16				31.1
Morning Side	CRB	35.1	1.07.3	1.39	2.11.3				32.3
Springie	JJ	37.4	1.21.2	1.58.1	2.34.4	3.05.2			30.3
Golden Oriole	WH	35	1.11.2	1.45	2.17	2.48.3			31.3
Paragon	boy	35.2	1.06.2	1.38					31.3
Lamplight	EM	37.1	1.13.2	1.48.4	2.23	2.53			30
Archibald	SAS	35	1.08.1	1.42.1	2.16				33.4
Grey Goose	JJ	35	1.08.1	1.40.2	2.12.1				31.4
Senlis	boy	39	1.16	1.53.4	2.27	2.59.2			32.2
Kowloon	CRB	35	1.09	1.44.1	2.17.2	2.49	3.21.3		32.3
Malcolm	boy	36.1	1.11	1.43.3	2.16				32.2
Windsor Dahlia	boy	35	1.09		2.18.2	2.51.1			32.4
Coronet	boy	34		1.36.1					
Skylight	EM	41	1.17	1.51.4	2.25	2.75.1			32.1
Fanlight	SAS				2.58				33
Darlington	boy	36.2	1.12	1.49	2.26	3.02	3.36.2	4.08 (last 1/4 of 2 miles)	31.3
Tuki Tuki	EBR						4.09.2		33
Harlequin	JJ	36.2	1.11.4	1.46.2	2.20	2.51			31
Golden Horn	CRB	39.2	1.16.3	1.52	2.23.3	2.55			32
Pearlylight	EM	36.3	1.14	1.52.4	2.22.2	3.02	3.32.3		30.3
Amput	boy	39	1.17.2	1.57.2	2.35	3.11	3.44.3		33.3

*Mud course.

Shooting

First Reserve, S.V.C.

The April competitions were held on Sunday. There were 31 competitors, and the conditions were 400 and 600 yards, one sighting shot and seven shots to count at each range. At the 400 yards range the 300 yards Bley target was used. The light was good and there was a slight wind from the north-west. After the shooting time was provided on the Range. Results:

A' Class			
Pte.	400 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Pte. A. H. Blagden	20	26	56
Pte. W. O. Lances	20	26	56
Pte. A. M. Collaco	27	25	52
Cpl. A. C. Crighton	28	24	52
Pte. W. J. Terrill	28	25	53
Pte. P. Reilly	25	29	54
Pte. W. S. Watson	21	33	54
Cpl. D. McAlister	26	28	54
Cpl. J. Johansson	24	30	54
Pte. W. J. Forsyth	19	35	54
Pte. O. L. Ibert	14	40	54
Sgt. A. E. Lockyer	25	29	54
Pte. P. J. Deane	10	44	54
Cup. Future handicap 5.			
B' Class			
Capt. J. D. Gordon	22	33	55
Pte. T. W. Mitchell	6	49	55
Pte. C. F. Livesey	13	42	55
Lieut. G. A. John			
Son	13	42	55
Winner of spoon and 2nd leg on Cup. Future handicap 5.			
C' Class			
Pte. G. S. F. Kemp	21	34	55
Pte. A. Akehurst	15	40	55
Pte. C. E. Larsen	16	39	55
Pte. W. L. Thompson			
Son	4	51	55
Winner of spoon and 1st leg on Cup. Future handicap 3.			
Unclassed			
Lt. A. J. Stewart	9	25	34
Pte. Bowmer	19	17	36
Pte. Willis	3	33	36
Pte. Gidley	0	4	4

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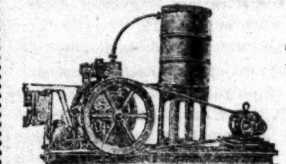
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WEATHER

A N.W. gale may follow the depression
on the Gulf of Pechili and the
Yellow Sea. Variable breezes
along the rest of the coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 19, 1917

Another German Fatuity!

THE military leaders of China are to meet in a history-making Conference in Peking tomorrow. The Government has summoned them to the Capital in order that they may be fully informed as to the Government's motives in the present crisis. With Germany and may give their indorsement to the Government's policy. It is understood that while in session they will discuss a number of important matters which relate purely to the army. But the main thing is that they should fully understand why the Government is resolved to go to war against Germany and in alliance with the Entente Powers. Then having given their approval to the measures put before them they will return to the provinces from which they came and see to it that no internal disturbances arise that would interfere with or retard the operations of the Republic while it is assisting the Entente to win the war.

It is to be hoped that one of the first matters to which Premier Yuan will call their attention will be that of the detention in Berlin of Dr. W. W. Yen, the accredited Minister of China to Germany. The arrest of Dr. Yen constitutes the latest outrage to be perpetrated by Germany and it is aimed directly at China. Besides this, it is an act for which no defense can be found in international law. It is one more proof of the German disregard of treaties. Indeed, had the Entente Powers themselves been put to it to devise a scheme for turning China still more against Germany, they could never have devised one so clever and effectual as this!

A report in the Chinese newspapers indicates that the truth is even beginning to penetrate the very few and very thick German skulls left in Peking for the Germans there are represented as having interceded with the Kaiser for the release of Dr. Yen. The Kaiser we have no doubt will graciously grant their prayer under the impression that he is thus strengthening himself and the German propaganda with the Chinese. That apparently is the German way of figuring. After having angered every Chinese in the world by an indefensible and unheard of affront to a distinguished Chinese, the Kaiser will believe that he is straightening out matters and bolstering up the German cause by releasing a man whom he had no right to restrain of his liberty.

The whole episode is typical. It is but a shallow and childish trick. The German Minister, von Hintze, having got his passports from China and his safe conducts from the Entente Powers, having in fact been accorded extraordinary courtesies, is safely out of China. Berlin thinks he is beyond the reach of reprisal. Wherefore she perceives an advantage to be gained by seizing the person of China's Minister to Germany and holding him in an attempt to sweat some trivial concession out of the country of which he is native.

The safe conducts granted by the Entente to von Hintze are limited to two months. China must ask the Entente to extend the time. Von Hintze might be delayed somewhere; he might want to look into the situation in Mexico, for instance. That is the German reasoning.

Meanwhile von Hintze is headed

directly for the United States which has declared war on Germany; and there is every likelihood that before he reaches the States, China too will have declared war on Germany. China and the United States will be allies in war when von Hintze arrives in San Francisco. So that von Hintze after all isn't beyond the reach of China.

All of which serves further to expose the absurdity and futility of the average German plot or stratagem. With positively nothing to gain, she has infuriated all China. She will eventually release Dr. Yen—but too late! So far as Dr. Yen himself is concerned, we are sure he would be the first to urge his country to declare war in this emergency. As the editor of The Peking Gazette put it last Monday: "Even though Dr. Yen may unfortunately suffer the fate of many another Belgian and French hostage, we have no doubt he will endorse the view that the only reply of the Chinese Government to this latest display of German frightfulness is an immediate declaration of war."

Is There Anyone Who Knows?

By Hamilton Fyfe

I do not want theories or opinions. I want knowledge. Knowledge about the most important thing in life, which is food.

Do you shy at that? If so, let me ask you what is the most important factor in the generation of steam. You will answer, Fuel. Very good. Food is the fuel of our lives. We cannot exist without it. Upon employing the right kind of fuel, that is, the right kind of food, our health, and therefore our happiness, depend. Too much or too little interferes with the working of the machine. The wrong kind of fuel checks the production of energy. If there are any "mute, inglorious Miltons," as the poet Gray suggested, if there exist men born to greatness and cheated of their birthright, the cause lies, I have no doubt, in faults of diet. Yes, food, believe me, is the most important thing in life. . . . Yet food is the subject we know least about!

One would suppose, considering its importance, that there would have grown up a Science of Food. I do not mean by this that we ought all to reckon how much protein and how many "calories" there are in every dish set before us. That would be tiresome. I mean that I am surprised we know so much less about food than we know, for example, about sanitation, which means drains, or about domestic hygiene, which is an ugly name for avoiding infection, keeping our bodies clean, sleeping with our windows open, and so on. There is a Science of Sanitation and there is a Science of Hygiene in the Home. But there is not yet even the beginning of a Science of Food.

I read the other day in The Daily Mail a statement made by Dr. Robert Bell to this effect: that the only part of a potato which has food value is the skin with the part adhering to the skin. This doctor also said that by boiling vegetables we lost two-thirds of their value.

If anyone I met in a train had told me this I should have set him down as being crazy. But here is a doctor, and here is The Daily Mail quoting him. He cannot be mad. Yet if he is not mad we are wasting our potatoes and other vegetables. We are misusing valuable fuel. We are lessening our energy. We are diminishing our usefulness and our enjoyment of life.

Up to now I have eaten the insides of potatoes and given the skins to the pigs. But now, apparently, I ought to eat the skins and let the pigs have the potatoes. I do not mind which it is. All I want is knowledge. I want to know that I am stoking scientifically. This is desirable at all times, but very much more so, and indeed, of urgent necessity, in the time of dearth and scarcity which is upon us, and which will be worse before long.

I recall a statement by Metchnikoff that by boiling our vegetables we have lengthened the span of life, so many sources of disease have we thereby overcome. For myself, if I have to choose I shall continue to boil vegetables. But this is not a matter which can safely be left to individual choice. We ought to know something about such questions as certainly as we know that fresh air is good and stufiness harmful, or that a bad smell in a city is a signal of danger to health.

Individual doctors are seldom able to tell us much about the proper stoking of the furnaces which give us the energy to live. Doctors learn and think far too much about curing and far too little about preventing ailments. They have not time either, when they are preparing or when they are practising their profession, to study this fuel problem thoroughly. But there must surely be specialists who have studied it and who know. Mr. Wells anticipates that the governing power of the future will be "the power of that which is provably right." Now, is there anything "provably right" about feeding? Will the specialists help us? Is there any real knowledge about food?

Germany's New Child Criminals

Horrible Figures

By Thomas F. A. Smith, Ph.D.

A glaring picture of Hun criminality is given in a German war book called "Der Krieg und die Kriminalität der Jugendlichen" ("The War and Crime among the Young") by Dr. Albert Hellwig, police-court judge. The author sent the last sheets of his work to press on June 27, 1916, so that his disclosures of the terrific increase of crime among German children between the ages of 12 and 18 cover nearly two years of war.

To get his materials the author scoured German newspapers, obtained numerous reports from institutions and societies which care for the young, and finally he wrote direct to the police authorities in several hundred German towns. All the material thus obtained, together with his own comment and conclusions, goes to fill the 282 pages of this book.

A few details from these reports will suffice. In Berlin in 1915 there were twice as many crimes among the young as in 1914. Munich reported that in the first three months of 1915 the number of young criminals equalled the total for 1914. From Stuttgart came the news that crime had very considerably increased, especially among those of school age. Frankfurt rejoiced in a decrease of 55 per cent of minor offences but an increase of 40 per cent in serious crimes.

The German author is amazed at a long list of such reports, especially as hundreds of thousands of youths aged from 16 to 18 were not at home but in the German Army as volunteers. (There were 2,000,000 men over 14 years of age and youths under 19 who volunteered in August, 1914, although they were not liable to service.)

His conclusion is: "From all these figures it is evident that crime among the young diminished in some places during the first months of the war. But afterwards the increase was all the greater—at least in the larger towns and as regards crimes tried before a judge and jury."

In order to strengthen his own verdict, Dr. Hellwig quotes a lecture which Professor von Liszt (Berlin University) gave last year. The professor said: "With regard to the young between 12 and 18 years of age, the statistics which have been kept since 1882 show that crime among them has constantly increased. In that year alone the number of young people sentenced for offences and crimes was 30,719 in Prussia alone. By 1912 the number had risen to 54,949, a number which continually increased till the war broke out. Further, it must be remarked that minor offences are not included in these figures, otherwise we should have to multiply the numbers by three. From 15 to 17 per cent of the above had previous convictions."

Thirst for Blood
A servant girl aged 15 was tried by court-martial at Greifswald and was sentenced to three years for setting fire to a granary. Two Potsdam youths who waylaid a beer-wagon and battered the driver senseless with his own beer-bottles obtained £11 16s. in loot. In Munich on May 1, 1915, a nine-year-old boy killed his sister, aged one year, by cutting her throat. At Oels (Silesia) a boy of 17 heard in December, 1915 that a neighbor (her husband serving in the Army) had sold her horse and had the money at home. He went there, but the woman was out. After stealing the money he fetched an axe and murdered three children who had witnessed the theft. His arrest followed, but during the whole trial he showed not the slightest regret for the crime. His sentence was the highest possible—15 years' penal servitude.

In Berlin, during the same month, Helene P. killed her sister with a kitchen knife in order to steal her savings. At Hamburg, on July 14, 1915, two girls, aged respectively 17 and 15, entered the dwelling of a woman in the Elmsstrasse, murdered the woman, and stole what they could find. And so on through scores of pages *ad nauseam!* In order, however, to grasp the significance of crime-increase in Germany it is necessary to give a few official figures for youths under 18 years of age in 1912. There were:

107 convictions for murder and manslaughter.
8,987 convictions for malicious wounding.
952 convictions for violation.
2,938 convictions for damage to property.
148 convictions for arson.
The average number of young

British Women Surgeons In France

By Beatrice Heron-Maxwell
(The Well-known Novelist and Thinker)

The medieval and the modern join hands in wonderful accord at an old Abbaye within thirty miles of Paris, where the romance clinging to an ancient building of beautiful architecture, once the sanctuary of peaceful devotees, is transfused into the living drama of heroic men and ministering women whose parts are written by the point of the sword.

This Abbaye de Royaumont is now one of five hospitals financed, initiated, organized, and staffed by the Scottish Women's Hospital Fund for our wounded Allies in their own country. It is known as H. p. al. Auxiliaire No. 301, affiliated to the Societe Francaise de Secours aux Blesses Militaires, and under the British Red Cross.

Picure a square of venerable cloisters, clothed in croppers, enclosing a garden with a fountain playing in the center in view of a ruined abbey tower (one of the three highest in France), and further surrounded by a wooded park, and against this background rows of beds on which wounded French soldiers lie, regaining their vitality in the pure air and sunshine, while to and from the vast halls, one chapels, refectories, and studies, now hospital wards, pass the staff of women under whose sole initiative and control this British war work is carried on.

The surgeons, with Miss Ivens at their head, numbering, with the bacteriologist, seven, wear a simple uniform of grey linen, with the silver badge on velvet of the French medical service on their collars. Comely capable women, as sincere as they are skillful at their work they are no longer supervised in operations (as at first) by French surgeons, because it was recognized after a few days that their profession was backed by expert performance. The badly wounded men who come there feel confidence in these marvellous fingers, whose dexterous accuracy of touch is en-

hanced by softness, and they are soothed by the feminine voices.

These lion-hearted women are performing as many as hundred and fifty or more operations in a week. They avoid amputations wherever possible, of course, and one man whose hand seemed hopelessly crushed owes the restoration of three fingers to their expert method of repair.

When first the Scottish Women's Hospital Fund accepted the kindly loan of these vast premises they had much to organize, for only the shell of the enterprise was there. It was necessary, therefore, to replace the huge old water wheel, admirable as a relic, by a smaller efficient one, to put in all the requisite appliances for baking, mending, and lighting, to begin in fact, at the beginning. This was accomplished in six weeks.

The ladies of Hospital Auxiliaire No. 301 are all untiring in their energy, and keep themselves fit for their strenuous labors by walking, swimming in the Oise, and other forms of exercise. They are well loved in the neighborhood. The children of Asnières-sur-Oise who need surgical treatment are welcomed at Royaumont, and a French visitor to the abbaye was touched at the vision of a little baby orphan guest, nicknamed Tipperary, whose father had been killed and who needed operative treatment, sleeping peacefully in the arms of an "adorable young woman, beautiful, blonde, and learned, belonging to a noble Scottish family."

Such work as is being carried on by British women abroad must surely bring England into close and sympathetic touch with her Allies. The men who leave the abbaye healed of their wounds (for only 3 per cent have succumbed hitherto) will not fail to remember, and to tell the women at home who are dear to them, of those other women with "the strength of stork" who came across sea and land to be sisters to the brothers-in-arms of their country.

The Perfect Soldier

By An Officer

There is a general idea that the perfect soldier is the man with the big chest and the smart salute, the man who can shoot well, use a bayonet to advantage, and drill like an automaton on the barrack square.

And this, like most general ideas, is absurdly incomplete, for the perfect soldier is much more than a man who knows his drill.

To start with, he must be an engineer. His trench is full of water—he must devise some method of emptying it; he must pave it with branches, bricks, tins, and sandbags; he must drive in stakes and run a little drain along at the side; he must, if possible, direct all superfluous water over towards the Boche. He arrives at a spot for the night and discovers that there is nothing to shelter him from the rain; he does wonders with his waterproof sheet and a little string, or he cuts down trees, chops off their branches for a roof, and in an hour or two has a cosy little log hut with a chimney, a doorway, and a seat outside to be used if ever the fine weather comes.

He must learn to dig at night in "No Man's Land" without nearly "training" his immediate neighbor at each stroke of his pick; he must know that skill is needed to use a spade; that sandbags must be placed like the bricks of a house if his parapet is to have any stability at all; he must be able to build a complete city of dug-outs in the course of a few days; and he must master the art of putting up a pitprop and of revetting the side of a trench.

He is not only an engineer—he is also a porter of no little skill, for he must learn how to carry two sheets of corrugated iron in a howling gale, and, from time to time, he will probably find himself faced with the necessity of bringing two boxes of ammunition over a mile up to the trenches. He is a cook who can boil tea without "stewing" it and produce a Welsh rarebit that is not black and tough like shoeleather. He is a diplomatist and a tactician; he can see like a cat in the dark; he can march for miles over rough cobbles, stones, and he kills and cleans his rifle, when he comes in wet and tired, before he thinks of drying his clothes or cooking his supper.

And, greatest of all, he is cheerful. He laughs when he falls into a shell-hole full of water; he plays on his mouth-organ when the men pine for a tune to help their feet along the road; he is good-tempered when he is called upon to dig trenches for the fourth night in succession; and he refrains from swearing when the ration party brings him his 27th pot of plum and apple jam. He knows at least a dozen comic songs; he does not grumble and ask "why there's a blooming war on"; he does not lose his equipment; he never uses his bayonet as a tooth-brush; and he cleans his teeth, and not his boots, with his tooth-brush.

So that, you see, the perfect soldier is a very extraordinary being after all.—Daily Mail.



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By George McManus



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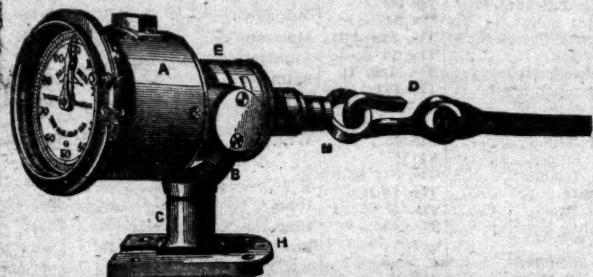
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Marine Chronometers, Deck watches, Lever
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Everything pertaining to navigation. Send for Catalogue.

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Little Bobbie Pa's

By William F. Kirk

I have got a letter from my sister Susie, sed Ma to Pa last nite. Susie is going to give up keeping house and go boarding. She says they can't afford to keep house with potatoes a dollar a supout. That may be O. K. for Susie, but it wud be N. G. for little old Me, sed Pa. I want to eat my meals in my own house, surrounded by my own fambly. I never was a vary good hand for gossiping, sed Pa, with my mouth full of food. Sister Susie will never be at home in boarding house eether, sed Ma. She has a vary shrinking nater.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

F. #26 Bubbling Well Rd
have opened a new receiving office at
6A Broadway
(Scotch Bakery)

Susie has, and wen she hears all them lady milliners and cloke models knocking the absent members she will git up and leave the tabel.

I know, sed Pa, I was all thru that wen I used to board in St. Paul, Minnesoty. Moast of the ladies at our boarding house cud thro a hammer as far as a college athlete. I lerned lots of dark seekrets about certun peepul, sed Pa, but it was the kind of lerning that never does anybody any good.

Oh, it is so much nicer to have our own hoam, sed Ma. I know you talk moar cumfurt this way than you wud in a boarding house or hotel and so does Bobbie. I will never forget the week we lived in a hotel and Bobbie was all the time fteing with the bell boys, Ma sed.

The hoam instinck, sed Pa, is as old as the hills. In the erly days the Cave man, wich was our ansestors, used to malk their hoams in caves. Of course thay wasent swell flats, like this, but thay was always warm and there was no janitor stalling around and making promises, Pa sed. I shudder to think what them cave men wud have did to a lazy janniter, Pa sed. If hoam instinck is one of the

marks of a caveman, Ma sed, there isent vary much caveman about you, deerest. Sumtimes you go quite a stretch without seeming to realize that you have a hoam and a littel wife to bask in the sun-shine of your smle, sed Ma.

I may be a little careless about sitting hoam sumtimes, sed Pa, but that doesnt say I luv my hoam less. I am never so happy as wen I am here with my bathrobs and carpet slippers and pipe, telling about my erly days wen I was wild and fearless, sed Pa. I am not wild and fearless any moar, Pa sed. Long years of marriage has took that out of Me. I am now, sed Pa, one of them critters wich the ladies call a Good Home Body. O Tempory, Oh Murray, sed Pa—which is Irish or Latin for Times has changed.

But you doan't know, deerest, sed Ma, how much this hoam life has improved you. My mother sed in a letter I got today that you were gitting to be a deer husband and that she wud tell you so herself wen she gits here on her next visit.

I will talk her word for it if she will write it in a letter, sed Pa. She doesn't need to put herself out cuming all the way here. Tell her to rite it to me, sed Pa.

No matter how you feel about it, sed Ma, dear mother is cumming. I hoap the weather will be nice and sunny for her, sed Ma.

It may be sunny for her, sed Pa, but it will be dark and cloudy for me. Cum on, Bobbie, sed Pa, I will play you a gain of checkers, and if

you beat me, sed Pa, I won't tell a soul that I let you beat me.

Knew Her Business

Milliner, coaxingly—The white feather on the hat makes madam look about twenty-one. Customer, eagerly—Yes, yes! Why not put on two or three more?

America's War Month

A valued American reader has written to point out that April has been the month in which most of the important wars in which the United States has been involved have begun.

The American war for Independence began on April 19, 1775, and continued for eight years.

The Black Hawk Indian war was declared on April 21, 1831, and continued for more than a year. War was declared against Mexico on April 24, 1845, and lasted more than two years.

The Apache, Navajo and Utah War began in April of 1849 and ended six years later. The Seminole Indian War also opened in April, continuing from 1856 to 1858. The great American Civil War opened in April, 1861, closing four years later.

The Spanish-American War opened April 21, 1898, and peace was declared in December of the same year. And now war has been declared against Germany by the United States in April.—Peking Gazette.

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Both Decorative and Preservative

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As a protective material, wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

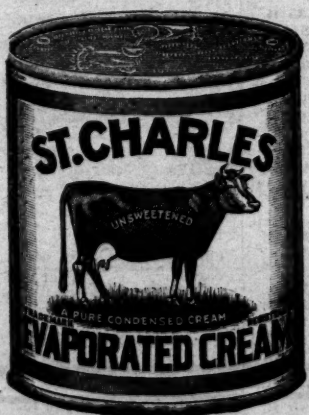
Tint cards and further particulars

From



Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

"ST. Charles" Cream Waffles—



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1½ Cups Flour | 3 Eggs. |
| 1 Tablespoonful Sugar | 1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM |
| 3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder. | ½ Teaspoonful Salt |

Sift Flour, Baking Powder, Salt and Sugar in bowl, and milk and yolks of eggs, fold in beaten whites. Bake in very hot greased waffle iron.

Serve with "DEL MONTE" Honey or Syrup.

Be careful not to put too much batter in Waffle iron.

"St. Charles" Cream is sold in three sizes:

Baby, medium and large size tins.

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No adulterant is used in the preparation of "Getzbest" products, and everything is guaranteed to comply with Pure Food Laws throughout the world.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 18, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
G.\$1.00 @ 84 = Tls. 1.19 @ 72.2 =

Mex. \$1.64

Mex. Dollars, Market rate... 71.925

Shal Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver... 1788

Copper Cash... —

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/5 = Tls. 5.78

Exch. @ 72.2 = Mex. \$ 8.00

Peking Bar... 300

Native Interest... .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver... 36.7d.

Bank Rate of Discount... 5%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s... %

4 m-s... %

6 m-s... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex., Paris on London... Fr. 27.50

Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.6

Consols... £ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London... T.T. 3-5%

London... Demand 3-5%

India... (nominal) T.T. 25.6%

Paris... T.T. 47.3%

Paris... Demand 47.3%

New York... T.T. 82%

New York... Demand 82%

Hongkong... T.T. 68%

Japan... T.T. 61%

Batavia... T.T. 200

Bank's Buying Rates

London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-7%

London... 4 m-s. Docy. 3-7%

London... 6 m-s. Cds. 4-7%

London... 6 m-s. Docy. 3-7%

Paris... 4 m-s. 49.2%

New York... 4 m-s. 85%

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL.

Hk. Tls. 5.18 @ 3/5 =

1 @ 45 1/2 = Francs 5.36

1 No Quotation Marks 4.33

1.09 @ 82 1/2 = Gold 1.00

1 @ 62 = Yen 1.80

1 @ 15 = Rupees 2.90

1 @ 2.88 = Roubles 3.21

1 @ 1.80 = Mex. \$1.50

* Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, April 18, 1917.

Official

Langkats Tls. 18.00

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 118.50 (20 Shares)

Shanghai Docks Tls. 90.50

S. and H. Wharf Tls. 72.00

Almas Tls. 11.75

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.15

Dominions Tls. 11.40 April

Shanghai Kiehangs Tls. 1.02 1/2

Zhangbe Tls. 5.90 XD.

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, April 18, 1917.

Official

Chemore Tls. 1.50 cash

Tebongs Tls. 21.00 cash

Exchange Market Report

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon report as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

Exchange.—The London price of Silver has remained steady throughout the week the last quotation 36 1/2 d. is 1/4 d. lower than last week. Silver prices in the Bombay Market have advanced considerably during the week. A further Tls. 2,250,000 has been shipped from here to India. Locally our rates remain flat for early-forward there is still a discount of at least 1/4 d. per month under current rate, commencing May. Exports are dull principally owing to short-tennages. The exchange market closed on the steady side. Our stock of sycee at Tls. 25,314,400 is Tls. 2,200,000 lower than last week. The stock of Mexican Dollars at \$19,820,000 is \$380,000 up.

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TAIWAN SUGAR CROP IS TO BE ENORMOUS

Most Optimistic Forecasts Exceeded in Estimate Of 6,600,000 Piculs

The output of sugar in Taiwan this season promises to surpass even the most optimistic of all forecasts, according to a reliable report. At first the official forecast, which placed the total at 6,000,000 piculs, was viewed with a degree of doubt. Some people even affirmed that it was too optimistic. But now it is estimated at between 6,600,000 and 6,700,000 piculs by a reliable authority on the trade.

The shares of the different mills in the figure are said to be:—The Toyo Sugar Mfg. Company, 1,085,000 piculs; the Ensuiko Sugar Mfg. Company, 872,000 piculs; the Meiji Sugar Mfg. Company 882,000 piculs; the Japan Sugar Mfg. Company, 663,000 piculs; the Nittaka Sugar Mfg. Company, 509,000 piculs; the Teikoku Sugar Mfg. Company, 575,000 piculs; the Lin Pen-yuan Sugar Mfg. Company, 275,000 piculs; the Shinko Sugar Mfg. Co., 95,000 piculs; the Taito Sugar Mfg., Company, 45,000 piculs; the Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Company, 1,534,000 piculs; the Tainan Sugar Mfg. Company, 65,000 piculs.

The cause for this striking increase may be found in the fact that the cane crops of the season have been unexpectedly large. In some cases planters could not handle the cane harvest satisfactorily and in spite of the reported increase in the output of centrifugal the ratio of sugar against the cane harvested was lowered very much.

Apparently this report has not affected the feeling in the sugar market here. According to a local exporter the market is dead and callous to all outside influences. Prices also show immobility.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

aid-up Capital \$220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

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DISCUSSES PAPER SITUATION IN U.S.

Japanese Dealer Surprised Mills Have Not Extended Opportunity for Japan

"In the United States where the supply of German and Scandinavian paper has fallen off, the scarcity of all kinds of paper is felt very keenly and market prices are on a level never touched before. This tendency will not be arrested even after war." This is the statement made by Mr. Bunji Okura, proprietor of the Daibun Yoko, a well-known export firm, and the Okura Yoshiten, a wholesale paper store, who has recently returned from an extensive tour in the United States.

"I was surprised during my travels in the United States to note that no marked extension has been effected by American paper mills since the war, nor have any large mills been promoted," Mr. Okura continued. In my opinion this rather strange turn has been occasioned by the doubt entertained by the people in this line of business as to the duration of the present war and the war boom. Before the war most American paper mills fared badly. Some of them even registered no profit term after term. Since the war, on account of the paper famine, their condition has been ameliorated. Some of them, indeed, have reaped a plentiful income. But they fear that after the war they may again be beset with the same difficulty as before and cannot actively extend their business scope.

"Another factor in restricting their business activity," observed Mr. Okura, is the difficulty American paper mill men feel in obtaining paper pulp. Most forests in America have been robbed of their best wood for pulp manufacture and now pulp manufacturers have to seek for their wood in the deeper mountain recesses or must draw on Canada and Scandinavia.

"Thus the scarcity of paper is unrelieved and prices are kept at high levels. Even if the war is concluded this state of things will rule for some time unless the Germans report to dumping in America. Accordingly there is a fine chance for Japan to develop her trade with America, if only tonnage be more freely placed at the command of paper men."

In Mr. Okura's opinion, however, it is viewing things too optimistically to suppose that Japan will gain influence of any importance in the American paper market, for Japan, too, is short of paper, although her paper men have immensely enlarged their productive capacity of not only paper but pulp. Japan must for the present be a very insignificant contributor to America's paper supply and none of America's paper suppliers need be alarmed if Japan begins to sell paper to the United States, says Mr. Okura.

As to the prospect for American paper mills Mr. Okura remarked that despite the heavy handicap imposed on them, American paper mills will develop their enterprises in the future because owing to the recent paper boom their receipts have been remarkably inflated.

BANK OF TAIWAN LOAN

It is learned that the agreement for a loan of 3,000,000 yen has just been signed between the Bank of Taiwan and the Kwantung Portland Cement Works. This loan, is redeemable in two years bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

BAR SILVER

London, April 11.—Today's silver prices were as follows:—
Bar Silver Spot: 36 1/2. Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, April 10:—
Bar Silver Spot: 36 1/2. Steady.
London, April 12.—Today's silver prices were as follows:—
Bar Silver Spot: 36 1/2. Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, April 11:—
Bar Silver Spot: 36 1/2. Quiet.

FOR

LAND SURVEYING

Of Any Description

SEE THE

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

18 NANKING ROAD,

'Phone 4757

Hall and Holtz Pay 10 Per Cent

Shareholders in Hall and Holtz, Ltd., at the annual meeting held at the head offices, yesterday, listened to the story of a highly successful year, after which they sanctioned a dividend of ten per cent and empowered the directors to make a donation to the war funds. It was announced that provision had been made for a bonus to the staff.

Mr. J. D. Clark presided, supported by Dr. R. S. Ivy (director), Mr. W. J. Vine (managing director), Mr. A. D. Smart (secretary) and other shareholders bringing the total holding represented to 9,248.

The chairman said: I will, with your permission, take the report and accounts as read, they having been in your hands for some time. I am pleased to state that we have had a very successful year's business and that our trade has largely increased over that of last year.

As you will see by the accounts, our net profits amount to \$116,410.64 and, including the \$40,963.23 brought forward from last year, we have \$157,373.87 in hand. Out of this amount, your directors propose to pay a dividend of ten per cent; put to property reserve fund \$15,000; general reserve fund \$13,619.76; write off \$5,261.98 from fixtures, vehicles and animals and from the sprinkler installation \$2,357.68; for bad and doubtful debts \$2,000; for starting equalisation of dividends fund \$20,000, and carry forward to new account \$46,458.45.

A transposition in the figures has taken place in the property account, which ought to read \$382,248 instead of \$382,428. During the year under review, we have made extensive alterations and improvements. Having more room, owing to our new factory being completed, we have been able to add a new department to our store, which no doubt you have noticed. I refer to the china and glass department, which has been a great success, although at present it is only in its infancy.

We intend, as soon as arrangements can be made, to have a lift installed for the convenience of our customers. This would have been done some time ago, but, owing to the great difficulty of shipping steel work from Great Britain, it has been considerably delayed. We hope, however, to have this soon completed.

The new factory, which we occupied last July, has also been a great success; much better supervision can now be given to the work, workmen, etc., as it now adjoins this building. When our new up-to-date ovens arrive and are fixed we will be in a position to bake 20,000 lbs. of bread daily, besides biscuits, pastry, etc. These ovens were ordered a considerable time ago, but, on account of the difficulties of shipping them from home, on account of the war, their arrival here has been delayed.

Our plot of land on the Soochow Road, where our former factory used to be and which we did not want to use, I am pleased to inform you has been leased on very favorable terms for a number of years, the lessors having the option of purchasing the site, if they desire to do so, at a very satisfactory figure. You will notice in the balance sheet that this land is shown in the company's books at the nominal price of only five dollars.

Since our last meeting, we have bought a plot of ground at Kuling, on which we have erected a suitable building in which to carry on our summer trade in this popular health resort. We have been doing business there some years, worked through our Hankow branch. We formerly rented premises there, but concluded it was far better to have our own premises, as the place was too small and the rent too high. The money saved in rent will pay for the premises.

The accounts speak for themselves and, if you pass them as they stand, our company will be in a very strong position. The overdraft at our bank is larger than last year's; this is principally on account of the cost of the new building next door, but, as this is now paid for, the ensuing year should show a considerable reduction in this account and will eventually, I hope, cease to exist. The sundry debtors are slightly more than last year, caused by the large increase in our trade, but the accounts are all good and, with a few exceptions, do not go back more than two months. All bad and doubtful debts have been written off and we still have a balance in hand from last year of \$3,277.22 and, by adding \$2,000 to this, will give us a reserve in hand of \$5,277.22, which I think is more than sufficient. Many of the debts we wrote off last year have been collected.

I am pleased also to inform you that our cash sales are still on the increase and that over half our trade done during the year was by cash payment and cash on delivery lines to be our exports. By placing the sum of \$13,619.76 to our general reserve, it will stand at \$200,000 and you will notice that this year we have for the first time in the history of the company, created an equalisation of dividends fund. Your directors think this a wise step to take, for this fund can be added to or drawn upon as circumstances permit and it will also be the means of maintaining a steady dividend, even in the times of bad

trade, which we must be prepared for and guard against.

Adding \$15,000 to our property fund will bring the reserve of this account up to \$65,000. This is really a sinking or depreciation fund. Against this account, I may mention that all repairs to property and upkeep of same have been charged to working account during the year.

Our managing director, Mr. Vine, paid a visit to Tientsin in January and was quite satisfied with the working of this branch and reported very favorably on it. He hopes shortly to be able to visit Hankow and Kuling.

I cannot close my remarks without a word of thanks and praise to our manager and staff. They have worked during the year very short-handed, some of our men having left us to join His Majesty's forces. Those remaining have worked cheerfully and well and your directors have rewarded them to their entire satisfaction.

I feel certain that the report and accounts as presented will be looked upon by you as very satisfactory. Should any of you know anything further about the accounts, I will be very pleased to give you any information.

Resolutions were then carried that the report and accounts as published be passed; that the disposal of the profits as recommended be adopted, that Mr. W. J. Vine be re-elected a director, and that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors.

Mr. S. Hammond said that it was a successful year, and bearing in mind the fact that they were only able to get their stocks out here through the vigilance of the British navy, he thought they ought to make some contribution to the war funds.

Mr. J. Trevor Smith seconded this suggestion, the chairman said that the board would be only too pleased to follow it and it was accordingly left to the board to make whatever contribution they thought advisable.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as follows in their weekly Cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—The market during the week of the past week was very active and a fairly large business is reported mostly in lower grades for which there is a great demand at present, with the result that the price has advanced about Tls. 1 to 2 per picul from last week's quotations. This is mostly due to the paucity of arrivals of Shanghai Cotton and it is rumored among the Chinese merchants that owing to heavy shipments to Japan there will be a scarcity of the low grades before the season is over and hence a scramble for such grades by the Chinese Mills. Regarding the future outlook the general opinion is as bullish as ever, which opinion is also held by the leading Cotton merchants in America, some of whom claim that we shall see much higher prices. Under such circumstances a bear movement does not seem very likely for some time to come, and as yarn prices seem to show a probable result, even taking into consideration the present high price of Cotton, there is after all a good reason for the present activity in the Cotton market. Purchases of choice lots whenever available, seem most likely to result favorably in the long run. Tone of the market Strong.

Liverpool:—
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown 26.25
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 10.85
Price of Mid-Americans 12.93
Price of Mid-Americans last reported 12.69
New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American July 19.36
Price of Mid-American October 18.67
Tone of market, Firm.
Broach April/May shipment Rs. 76
Hinganghat April/May shipment Rs. 73 1/2
Yarn April/May shipment Rs. 72
P. Bengal April/May shipment Rs. 62
Market Firm.

CHILE MAKES NEW RULES

Additional Items Required In Connection With Imported Goods

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Chile reports that the Chilean Government has just issued a decree regarding the form of bills of lading to be presented to the custom houses in that country with the view of making the proceedings at the custom houses more effectual.

The decree requires the following items to be set down in bills of lading: The name and address of the sellers of goods to be imported or of the person preparing the bills of lading; the name and address of the buyers of goods to be imported and the destination; the name of the ship to which the goods are consigned if the bills of lading are prepared at the port of loading; the mark, number, quantity, weight, and kinds of packing the goods to be imported; the description of the goods, which must be so accurate as not to leave any doubt; the tare and net weight of every article to be imported; the price of every article. Unless all these items are set down in the documents they will not be accepted by the Chilean custom houses as valid.

The Chilean Consuls who are authorized to certify to the validity of the bills of lading can note their appraisal of the goods to be imported in the bills of lading presented to them for certifying if the prices quoted by the person preparing the bills of lading are thought to be below or above the current prices. They are required to send the copies of the bills of lading they have certified to the Director of the Customs Houses at home.

The decree also requires all the bills of lading to be written in Spanish. This decree will be enforced from July 1 of this year.

BEJAMINN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Quotations Closing

Banks

H. K. and S. B. \$865.

Chartered \$59 104.

Russo-Asiatic \$1 250.

Cathay, ordy \$1 605.

Cathay, pref. Tls. 5 B.

Marine Insurances

Canton Tls. 375.

North China Tls. 150 S.

Union of Canton \$945.

Yantai \$230 S.

Fire Insurances

China Fire \$155 B.

Hongkong Fire Tls. 332 1/2 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 123.

"Shell" 107 S.

Shanghai Tug (O) Tls. 16

Shanghai Tug (F) Tls. 46 1/2.

Kochien Tls. 35

Mining

Kalping Tls. 8 1/2 B.

Oriental Cons. 285. 9d.

Philippine Tls. 0.80.

Raub \$2 1/2 B.

Docks

Hongkong Dock \$124 S.

Shanghai Dock Tls. 90 1/2 B.

New Eng. Works Tls. 11 1/2 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tls. 71 B.

Hongkong Wharf Tls. 81 1/2 B.

Land and Hotels

Anglo-French Land Tls. 83 1/2 B.

China Land Tls. 50.

Shanghai Land Tls. 81 B.

Welsh Land Tls. 5.

Central Stores \$8 B.

China Realty (ord) Tls. 50.

China Realty (pref.) Tls. 50.

Cotton Mills

E-w. Tls. 150.

E-w. Pref. Tls. 105.

International Tls. 75 B.

Laou-kung-mow Tls. 68

Oriental Tls. 44

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 118 1/2 B.

Kung Yik Tls. 14 B.

Yungtzeppoo Tls. 4.95 B.

Yungtzeppoo Pref. Tls. 101

Industrials

Butler Tile Tls. 23

China Sugar \$114.

Green Island Tls. 8 1/2 S.

Langkats Tls. 18 B.

Major Bros. Tls. 5.

Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 145.

Stores

Hall and Holtz \$17 B.

Llewellyn \$60.

Lane, Crawford \$97 B.

Moutrie \$35.

Watson \$6 1/2 Sa.

Weeks \$17 1/2 S.

Rubbers (Local)

Alma Tls. 11 1/2 B.

Amberst Tls. 1.05 S.

Anglo-Java Tls. 10.15 B.

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.15 B.

Ayer Tawah Tls. 37.

Batu Anam 1913 Tls. 1.55.

Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 4 1/2 B.

Bute Tls. 1 1/2.

Chemor United Tls. 1.45 B.

Chempepak Tls. 12 B.

Cheng Tls. 2.90 B.

Consolidated Tls. 3.10 B.

Dominion Tls. 11 1/2 B.

Gula Kalumpung Tls. 7.90.

Java Consolidated Tls. 20 B.

Kamunting Tls. 6 1/

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital£1,200,000
Reserve Fund1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Hanoi, Peking, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavoy, Lower Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

CapitalFr. 48,000,000
ReservesFr. 48,000,000

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Touraine, Haiphong, Papete, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up CapitalFr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver\$32,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. (Chairman).
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Durr, Esq.
W. L. Fattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hioho, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)55,000,000
Reserve Fund24,600,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government3,500,000

Reserve Fund1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hankow, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan Hongkong, Tsingtau, chendze, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dalny, (Dairen, O-A).

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI, Manager.

Q. CARRERE, Manager for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital\$ 300,000.00

Reserves\$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital\$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100. will be received at one time.
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

CapitalFr. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital SubscribedYen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up\$ 50,000,000

Reserve Fund\$ 20,800,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liangyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Honokulu, New York, Tokyo, Tsingtau, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building, 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid up.....U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits\$3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in China and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, RAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. G. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulds 9,325,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermaasin Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tingal, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

E. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 1/2 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 1/2 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised CapitalH.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up

CapitalH.\$1,871,500

Reserve FundH.\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund.....H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
IUKUEN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital£1,500,000

Subscribed Capital1,125,000

Paid-up Capital562,500

Reserve Fund600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Penang, Calcutta, Kandy, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9152

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kuiping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangements.
Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

1 Klukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 15,000,000

Reserves Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yama, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kure, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Banker:

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).

Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

AntiochosMar. 1

Atsuta MaruFeb. 1

City of CorinthFeb. 26

Hitachi MaruFeb. 26

Iyo Maru

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 21	9.30	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
May 1	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 6	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 19	8.30	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 20	9.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 21	9.30	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 24	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	..	Kobe and Osaka via Moji	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	5.00	Nagasaki	Persia maru	Rus.	B. & S.
.. 28	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 3	..	Kobe	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	..	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 2	..	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 18	..	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 19	P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 19	8.30	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 19	8.30	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	8.30	Swatow & Amoy	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	A.M.	Swatow	Haen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 20	..	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 20	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
.. 21	10.30	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Otowa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
.. 25	1.00	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Koboku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
.. 24	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	D.L.	Hongkong	Panama maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 19	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kiangsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 19	noon	Chefoo & Newchwang	Kobe maru	Jap.	B. & S.
.. 20	9.30	Tientsin and Dairen	Heinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 20	A.M.	Newchwang	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 21	D.L.	Newchwang	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	10.30	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 21	noon	Ningpo	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 24	0.30	Tientsin & Dairen via Tientsin	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
.. 24	noon	Dairen	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 27	3.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 19	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Tachang	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 21	D.L.	Wuhu, Hankow & Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Kiangtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Tafou maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 18	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNOW
.. 18	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
.. 18	Japan	Omi maru	3282	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
.. 18	Japan	Awa maru	3006	Jap.	N. Y. K.	SHW
.. 18	Hankow	Shutou	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
.. 18	Hankow	Tachang maru	1389	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
.. 18	Tientsin	Heinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 18	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanglee	1268	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 18	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 18	Hankow etc.	Yobang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 18	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2789	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
Apr 16	Hongkong	Glenstrae	3054	Br.	Glen Line	CMW
Apr 16	Hankow	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N. Y. K.	CPWP
Apr 11	Tientsin	Koonshing	2190	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Apr 16	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WW
Apr 17	Hankow	Kianghsin	2101	Br.	J. M. & Co.	KLYW
Apr 17	Tientsin	Kingsing	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Apr 12	Hankow	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Melbah	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
July 30	Hankow	Melbah	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
Mar 18	Ningpo	Melbah	406	Am.	S. O. Co	SOCW
Apr 8	Hankow	Nippon	4013	Sw.	E. A. C.	SHW
Apr 14	Wanchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 17	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CW
July 30	Tientsin	Siklana	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Siklana	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 25	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G. N. T. Co.	7 p
Apr 16	Hongkong	Sinking	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CPWP
Apr 16	Hankow	Tachang maru	1389	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Apr 17	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Apr 17	Japan	Yawata maru	3895	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Kutwo, 2,664 tons, Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, April 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tachang Maru, Capt. H. Yamashita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Thursday, April 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

RIVER PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's str. Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, April 20 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's str. Tuckwo, 2,770 tons, Captain Gray, will leave on Friday, April 20 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tachi Maru, Capt. E. Matsumoto, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, April 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's str. Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 21 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The str. Kiangtong, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Thursday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's str. Tamsui, Capt. J. S. de Wolf, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 19, at 8.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's str. Sinkiang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 19, at 9.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

POOCHOW.—The str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via POOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Otowa Maru, Capt. K. Nomura, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung wharf on Saturday, April 21, at 10.30 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at noon on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

TAKAO (Formosa) via POOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Koko Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Wednesday, April 25, at 1 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at noon on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's str. Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 22 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's str. Sunning, Capt. Lloyd Jones, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 24 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Panama Maru, Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Monday, April 30 at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight or Passage apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co's str. Pootung, Capt. P. R. Purcell, will leave on Thursday, April 19, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankia, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chennan, Yingschow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

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Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

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Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNB	Apr. 13	Cruise	Quilos	Am g-b.				Hanson
TP	Apr. 14	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.				Timberlake
PEOB	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.				Clarke
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick
10P	Apr. 6	Cruise	Warren	Am tr.				

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Declede, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The str. Heinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The str. Irene, Captain N. McLan, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, will be dispatched on Saturday, April 21. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company, Agents.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's str. Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 21 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Tuesday, April 24, at 0.30 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 11.30

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

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Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific. 30,025 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

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For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

G. M. JACKSON

L. E. N. RYAN,

General Agent, Passenger Dept.

Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,

Tel. 181 and 182

Shanghai.

T. K. K.

Business and Official Notices

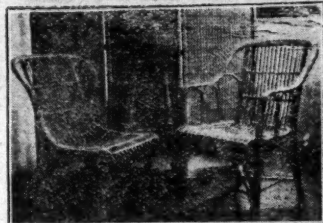
NOTICE

ON and after May 1st, this company will establish its own agency at Shanghai, and until further notice will continue to be located at 53 Szechuen Road.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA,
(Oriental S.S. Co.)
T. N. ALEXANDER, Agents.
Shanghai, April 11th, 1917. 13456

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Co.), having established their own agency at Shanghai, the undersigned will cease to act as agents for this corporation on and after May 1st.

The American Trading Company,
W. A. BURNS, Agent.
Shanghai, April 11th, 1917. 13457



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Special designs made up at short notice.
Design Books kept at the only address below.

SUN LING & CO.
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Tel. West 1373. 13433

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th April to 25th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 11th April, 1917. 13446



Early Bird Specials!
Middays \$2.25
Tennis Skirts 1.50
Corsets 2.90
Canvas Shoes 2.50
Girls' Rain Caps 2.50
Boys' Rain Coats 3.50
Boys' Shirts 75 cts.
Net Curtains yd. 55 cts.

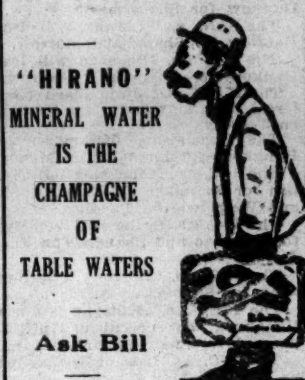
CANTOROVITCH'S
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For Sale or to Let From 1st May

No 50 Route Doumer—modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, standing well back from the road, containing: Hall, Billiard-room, three entertaining rooms, seven bedrooms, five bathrooms and Boxroom. Garage, stabling for four horses; well developed grounds, tennis lawn (four courts), croquet lawn and rosary. Altogether about 20 mows of land.

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MINERAL WATER
IS THE
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OF
TABLE WATERS
Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Alma Estates, Limited

THE Directors have declared an Interim Dividend at the rate of FIVE per cent (being Forty-five tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 30th April, 1917, to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th April, 1917. 13524

G.T.S.

The Geographical & Topographical
Society of China
8B Peking Road.

ASK FOR

THE NEW PLAN OF PEKING
at the Commercial Press

Just think of the most beautiful, the most economical, and the most highly appreciated present, and you will at once think of

The Marco Polo Scarf.
Price Prepaid: \$4.25
Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY
Chungking, West China

NOTICE

BY mutual consent the interest and responsibility of Mr. Henry James Clark in our firm ceased on the 14th April, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

REFERRING to the above, I have this day established myself as a Stock, Share and General Broker.

HENRY J. CLARK,
3 Kiukiang Road (2nd Floor).
Cable Address "Taeping."
Telephone No. 489.
Shanghai, 16th April, 1917. 13511 A 22

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Lee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE
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Olivers Smith Premiers
Royals Corona Portable
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4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI: PHONE 4778

A Few Words to the Shanghai Public!

OUR Bazaar this season was an unusual success, owing to your kind patronage, and we thank you for it.

We take this opportunity to inform you that we have removed from 129 North Soochow Road, to our new premises 119 Szechuen Road (where the Bazaar was held) and will continue doing business strictly on the principle of "Small Profits—Quick Turnover."

H. G. HILL & CO.

Phone 2240. 119 Szechuen Road.
Opposite Chinese Post Office.

KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Foreign and Native Eggs for sale. Absolutely Guaranteed as New-Laid.

PRICES
Foreign Eggs for setting \$2.75 for 12
Foreign Eggs for table 1.00 for 35
Native Eggs, first-grade 1.00 for 60
Native Eggs, second-grade 1.00 for 70
Chung Hsin Road (Just opposite the S. N. Railway station)
(近寶山路在中興路口).

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 27th February, 1917. 12390

IF YOU WISH to have good results in Developing and Printing your F.H.M.s, send to THE ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY CO. 135-A, Szechuen Road. Phone No. 1647. 13332.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Amendment in favour of a Dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share carried at the Meeting of Shareholders held at Shanghai on 28th March, 1917, must be confirmed at the formal Meeting of the Company in Sumatra, to be held on the 28th April, 1917. This Dividend will be payable to those on the Company's Register on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1917. 13379

The Cathay Trust, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held on Wednesday, the 18th April, 1917, the payment of interest on the Preference Issue at the rate of 6% per annum from 1st May, 1916, to 30th April, 1917, was duly authorised.

Interest Warrants in respect of the above will be posted on the morning of the 30th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
13535

SCOTCH GIRL offers
services in return for
passage to Canada or
America. Apply to
Box 422, THE CHINA
PRESS.

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.,
Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

With reference to the recommendation of Shareholders that a further issue of 6,500 shares (one new share for every two old shares) at Tls. 50 per share should be made at a favourable time NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April, 1917, both days inclusive and that the new shares will be offered to those Shareholders on the Register on that date.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 13th April, 1917. 13467

The Yangtze Insurance Association,
Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Thirty per cent, being Eighteen Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable, in Taels at Exchange 73, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, or the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders on Record on the 6th April, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
General Manager.
Shanghai, 14th April, 1917. 13480

The Senawang Rubber Estates
Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 24th day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st January, 1917, and transacting other ordinary business of the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th April to the 24th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 18th April, 1917. 13460

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
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14-15 Quinsan Gardens
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BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.
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THE CHINA PRESS. 12976

TO LET, English home, a nicely furnished room, with bathroom attached. Breakfast if required. Rent moderate. Apply 57 Range Road. 13534 A 20

TO LET, from May 1st, "The Bungalow," No. 4 Kinnear Road, 5 rooms, fully furnished. Inspection can be arranged by telephone, West 569. 13527

TO LET, furnished flat, two rooms, bathroom and kitchen. Germans or neutrals. 13-A Weihaiwei Road. 13499 A 17 19

TO LET. Nice quiet family, in Carter Road, has one furnished bedroom with bathroom. Also phone and every convenience. Only those with quiet habits need apply, to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS. 13508 A 19

TO LET, furnished rooms, with bathrooms, from \$20 upwards. Vicinity close to Garden Bridge. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS. 13454 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED by energetic youth (neutral), at present employed. No objection moderate salary. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS. 13522 A 19

WANTED, young gentleman capable of managing growing business, knowledge of Chinese and salesmanship experience desirable. Smart American preferred, but not essential. Must be well-introduced. Remuneration and prospects excellent. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS. 13363

THOSE desirous of obtaining the services of good Japanese or Chinese servants, clerks, etc., are requested to apply to the Philanthropic Association (Aijinkwai), Nos. 137-8 Foochow Road. No charge made. Telephone 3129. 13487

Exchange and Mart

ROWING: Wanted by Britisher in Hangchow, a second-hand, single or double sculling boat, sliding seat, outriggers. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS. 13504 A 22

WANTED, foreign stable for horse and carriage, in vicinity of Astor House. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS. 13512 A 22

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, Bright young lady to serve in a retail store. State full particulars as to self and previous experience if any. Previous experience not essential to securing the position. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS. 13531 A 19

WANTED: An assistant for a Merchant's Office. One who understands bookkeeping, and able to assist generally in an office, required. State experience and salary required, to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS. 13518 A 21

HOUSES WANTED

SMALL House wanted for few months, preferably furnished. Or self-contained flat including kitchen and servants' quarters. Apply to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, six-roomed house in the Western district or French town, on or before the first of June. Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS. 13492 T. F.

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LOST, cashier orders No. 1226 Tls. 176.21, and No. 1227, Tls. 353.97, issued by Banque Industrielle de Chine to the order of the National Committee. The public is hereby warned that payment of these orders has been stopped. S. E. Hening, Business Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association of China. 13523 A 2

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FURNISHED FLAT. Two bachelors' (Americans) desire furnished flat, preferably in town for extended period; or willing to take for a few months only. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS. 13526 A 1

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Pekin Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane. 13474 T.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9